ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,848—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* MASSILIA	8011	G. W. Cookman	25th April.
† M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	8794	A. G. Cubitt	9th ,,
† M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	16th ,,
* INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	23rd ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	8244	A. G. Cubitt	30th ,,
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	6th June
M. L. INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	13th ,,
* ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th ,,
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	27th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

Those marked † M.L. will call at MALTA, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping as above.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passenger cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st May, 1903,
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,115	1st June 1903,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	5,343	17th May 1903
b CHIN A	F. Mazza	5,160	13th June 1903
b SILESIA		5,156	18th June 1903

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 433. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued for Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipt at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Cabal	4,351	30th April, 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Passport House, 62, Church Gate Street
Bombay, 8th April, 1903.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 15th May, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
TONKIN	5,263	Schmitz	7th May 1903.
CARTHAGINIEN	4,212	Marcantetti	4th June 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guignes	2nd July 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Guignes, to sail on or about the 29th April, 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 24th April, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,180 tons, on TUESDAY, the 28th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Maungrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on TUESDAY, the 28th April, at 12 noon, calling at Kurrachee, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit in the foregoing or any other (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KATORIA," 1,182 tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd April, at 10 a.m.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND ADEN.

S.S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 28th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 25th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the First Class all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Doc. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May, 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,559	M. Saporiti	13th June, 1903.
Doc. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th July, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 160
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly services. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

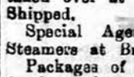
BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,030	G. Baistrocchi	16th May 1903,
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th June 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.



THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SOMALI	2,655	Birch	30th April 1903
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	Winiker	13th May 1903

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 13th April, 1903.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAR
Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, whose retail business in India has until now been confined to the sale of Watches and Clocks of their own manufacture and bearing their widely-known trade mark, have now opened a new department for the sale of GOLD JEWELLERY of English and Continental Manufacture.

They have now on view at their New Premises, at 11, Hornby Road, a splendid selection of Jewellery of excellent taste and perfect workmanship, which has been selected on the spot in the best manufacturing centres of Europe by a member of the Firm.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

DIAMOND, PEARL AND FANCY STONE NECKLETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, RINGS; GEM SET AND PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, BANGLES, BROOCHES, SAFETY PINS; MUFF CHAINS in a VARIETY of DESIGNS, PLAIN GOLD and GEM SET; ARTISTIC SILVERWARE SUITABLE for PRESENTS, TABLE-WARE, TOILET ARTICLES, CARD CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, etc.

Prices will be found extremely moderate, as the WEST END WATCH COMPANY have determined to adhere to the same system of business which has popularised their Watches. All goods are marked in plain figures at net cash prices. The West End Watch Company do not open any credit accounts, and are prepared to offer to cash buyers the full advantage of purchasing at rates which cannot be equalled by firms which have to face the risks and losses incidental to businesses conducted on credit lines.

The West End Watch Company invite the Public of Bombay to call and inspect their Stock. Visitors may do so without being importuned to purchase, and all enquiries will receive their careful consideration.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,
11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
(OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.)

A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND ARE PACKED IN

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in. Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 3, 3¾ in. Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0	"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.
PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.
ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

RAILWAY GUIDE.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

THE ANEROID BAROMETER OR WEATHER TELL-TALE.

APART from the necessity of every ship having to carry a Barometer under the conviction that the safety of a vessel may be promoted by a foreknowledge of the weather, who is there in India, Official or Merchant, who is not curious about the monsoon? The Governor of a Presidency, the Commissioner of a Division, the Collector of a District, the Forest Officer, &c., or the Merchant interested in the Agricultural Products of the Country are all more or less on the QUI VIVE for information as to meteorological changes for the good or otherwise of the Country, or for the safety or otherwise of speculation. This desire for information has developed a growing taste for instruments that will enable observers to foretell changes and which has also given a great impetus to the manufacture of that form of Barometer known as the ANEROID. As a simple weather indicator the ANEROID BAROMETER is, in many respects, superior to some of the varieties of Mercurial Barometer, while in its least expensive form its appearance is elegant and compact. The Aneroid has the advantage of being portable where the Mercurial Barometer is not. The Aneroid Barometer is admitted by the highest authorities to be fully equal to recording indications in such a manner as to enable observers to foretell weather, and there can be no doubt that it is an instrument which from the ingenuity displayed in its construction and the accuracy of its indications, is entitled to the highest confidence from the public.

We have now a collection of ANEROID BAROMETERS in circular form neatly cased in oak, of designs which would ornament the wall of any Club, Library, Office or Home and be found useful.

FROM Rs. 15-8 TO Rs. 90.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

OUR SPECIALITIES FOR THE LAST 35 YEARS.

HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE,

AS SUPPLIED TO

GOVERNMENT HOUSES

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SIMLA AND MADRAS.

HAMS

Finest Home-cured Pale Cumberland.

	Rs. a.
From 7 to 24 lbs. each, in Canvas	
(Original weights) per lb.	1 2
Half Ham, Raw	1 4
Whole or half Ham, cooked	2 0
Cooked, cut in slices	2 8

BACON

FINEST WILTSHIRE MIDDLE, HARRIS'S CROWN BRAND ... Special cure, in Canvas 20-30 lbs. each) per lb.	1 2
Do do in cut	1 2
Do Belly, in Canvas from 12 lbs. each	1 0
Do do in cut	1 1
CUMBERLAND in Canvas from 10 lbs. each	1 0
Do do in cut	1 1

CHEESE

Stilton English Prize Dairy

	Rs. a.
(NOW IN SEASON) (Original Weights) from 12 lbs. each, per lb.	1 0
Do do in cut	1 3
AMERICAN	0 12
CAMEMBERT, real, in Glass Jars each	1 4
CHEDDAR, pale loaf (about 12 lbs. each)	0 14
CHESHIRE ENGLISH	1 0
EDAM, DUTCH, whole Cheese	0 12
GLOSTER DOUBLE	0 14
GRUYERE, finest quality	1 0

FRESH POMPHRET, SALMON, PRAWNS, Etc, Etc., packed in Ice and forwarded to any Railway Station in India.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., Calcutta,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

WEDDING RECEPTIONS,
EVENING PARTIES.
PICNICS DANCES AT HOME, etc., etc.

SUPPLIED WITH

ICES CAKES

AND ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES
AT SHORT NOTICE
BY

MONGINI BROTHERS

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALL ORDERS RECEIVE THE PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETORS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S.S. "VINDOBONA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, viâ KARACHI, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. SYED ISMAIL bin SYED MAHOMED, SYED HASSAN bin SYED MAHOMED and SYED AHMED bin SYED MAHOMED, have contracted TO SELL to our Client, ALL that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage standing thereon and situate on Duncan Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 78 and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 443, New No. 7714, Old Survey No. 57, and New Survey No. 4807, and assessed in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 7437, Street No. 234-10, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the aforesaid Duncan Road, on or towards the West by a public gutter, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Emambee, widow of Shaik Lall, and now of Tyabally Ebrahimji, and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Fakoo Miya Guter and now of Harnic Persad Hoonkanji.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their Office at Century Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived—Dated this 22nd day of April, 1903.

KANGA & PATELL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., beg to give notice that on MONDAY, May 4th, 1903, their WEST END BRANCH will be REMOVED from No. 45, PALL MALL, LONDON, to New Premises which they have erected at

No. 9, PALL MALL,
(CORNER OF WATERLOO PLACE.)

THE WIDOW of P. W. D. Officer living near Bath, wishes TO MEET with GIRL of ten or twelve to live in her Family, share Lessons and Classes with her daughter of twelve. Resident Governess, special care bestowed on delicate child. Terms inclusive. Highest references.

ADDRESS—Mrs. LAUGHLIN,
Kolhapur, S. M. C.

MESSRS. W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

WHEREAS I the Undersigned, MAHOMEDALLY EBRAMJEE, carrying on business at Jumma Masjid, Market, Bombay, have been selling Umbrellas bearing a "GLOBE" Mark which I admit to be a colourable imitation of your well-known "BALLOON" Mark on Umbrellas imported for sale in Bombay by you AND WHEREAS proceedings have been instituted against me at your instance in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, charging me with (inter alia) selling the Umbrellas above referred to with the said "GLOBE" mark. NOW I DO HEREBY EXPRESS my unqualified regret that I have been selling Umbrellas bearing a Trade Mark which is capable of being mistaken for your Trade Mark and is a colourable imitation of the same and beg to APOLOGISE to you for having done so. I AGREE AND UNDERTAKE not to use the said "GLOBE" Mark in question again, nor any other Mark resembling your "BALLOON" Mark. I AGREE that you may make such use of this Apology as you may think fit.—Dated this 15th day of April, 1903.

MAHOMEDALLY EBRAMJEE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of THUCKER TULSIDAS HEMRAJ, a widower, of Bombay Bhatia Hindoo inhabitant, a Mucadum, deceased.

DAMJEE HEMRAJ of Bombay Bhatia Hindoo inhabitant, residing at King Lane within the Fort, one of the Executors named in the Will..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knigh, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Seventeenth day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Three and in the Third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 17th day of April, 1903.

LITTLE & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of MOTICHAND TULSI DOSHI of Rajkot, in Kathiawar Hindoo Merchant, deceased.

MANILAL MOTICHAND DOSHI, a Hindu Barrister-at-Law, residing at Rajkot ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the Twentieth day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand, Nine hundred and Three and in the third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 20th day of April, 1903.

Messrs. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND & WADIA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Esplanade Road on FRIDAY, the 24th April, 1903, at 3-15 p.m., to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1902.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect an auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

AND NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th April to the 8th May, 1903, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th April, 1903.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on FRIDAY, the 24th April, 1903, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1902.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

AND NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th April to the 8th May, 1903, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th April, 1903.

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Only Advertisements for Clerk, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

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1 of 55,000 M	" 2,750	1030 of 300 M	" 15
2 of 50,000 M	" 2,500	20 of 250 M	" 12½/—
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1 of 30,000 M	" 1,500	36053 of 169 M	" 8 9 —
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Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 26	Half-yearly	" 32
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 7-8

These Up-Country Rates include Postage.
SINGLE COPY..... As. 1

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 5,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. | Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND, |

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG, HANKOW, HIOGO, ILOILO, LYONS, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING, PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SANFRANCISCO, SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1, half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000

HEAD OFFICE :

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Kandy.
Lahore, Bombay, Colombo, Tuticorin
Amritsar, Madras, Mandalay, Zanzibar.
Karrachee, Rangoon, Newera Eliya, Mombassa.
Steamer Point, Aden.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) Rs. 14,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal town throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interests allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co,
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co,
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received as the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months	4
„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 12 Months	5 „
„ 2 Years	5½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved lists on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH :
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING

AND

PAINTING MATERIALS,

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.

MENTIONED IN

DESPATCHES

(2ND EDITION)

Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been gazetted); together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.

Also List of all Honours and Special Promotions in the Army and Navy gazetted up to November, 1902.

PRICE ONE SHILLING,

By Post 1-2.

THE ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE,
3 YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN,
LONDON, W. C.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 160 PACKAGES DAMAGED BATAVIA TEA.

On MONDAY next, the 27th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned :—

55, K.—160 packages damaged Batavia tea.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :

Household furniture, such as cupboards, chairs, tables, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, hook and hat stands, teakwood revolving office table, etc.

1 ... B. B. L. gun by Tolly.
1 Remington typewriter.
1 Hammond typewriter, foolscap size,
1 Yost type writer, insurance size.
1 Underwood typewriter, foolscap size,
6 dozen gramophone records.
2 new Austrian safes on stands.
2 new iron safes.
1 Milner's safe on stand.

By order of the Administrator-General—

1 lot goat skins and 1 scale with weights belonging to the estate of the late Hafiz Sher Mahomed Fateh Mahomed Panjabi,

AT 2 P.M.

1 lady's "Royal Ormond" Dunlop-tyred bicycle.
A few lady's and gents bicycles of different makers.
1 light victoria in good order.
1 second hand vis-a-vis.
1 double-seated brougham.
1 strong built office shigram.
And a few other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Northcote House, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Taj-Mahal Hotel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing office and bedroom furniture of the latest design, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, Dresden large size figures under glass domes, China and soapstone table ornaments, large size Indian carpet with border, incandescent gas lamps, Singer's sewing machine, English ice-box, pictures and engravings, curtains, one gun-hammer 15-day clock striking hours and half-hours, &c., the property of B. G. GEORGACOPULO, Esq., proceeded home.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean House, Mount Nepean Road (entrance also from Nepean sea road), Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, dining, drawing, and bedroom furniture, consisting of drawing room sofas, easy chairs, teapoys, dining room sideboard, dining table, iron double and single bedsteads, clothes and hanging presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, China and coir matting, &c., the property of W. ADAMS ORAM Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, next to "Sagar Mahal," the valuable and handsome blackwood, and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, sweet-toned mahogany cottage piano by Rose and Co., rich table ornaments, Hindu table and hanging lamps, pictures, Brussels carpets, &c. the property of C. C. JAMES, Esq.

Catalogue will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On FRIDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Gymkhana Chambers, Wandby Road, opposite Tata Mansion, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, new designed drawing-room suits lined plush plated ware, crockery and glassware, lace ornaments windproof lamps, carpets, &c., the property of J. E. ARDESHIR Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th April, 1903.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND BOOKED PARCELS, &c., &c.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company. Messrs MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's Stables.

A quantity of unclaimed luggage, booked parcels and other goods.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th April, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VELVET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and risk of the concerned—

F R & C—180 21-23—3 cases velvet.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a gentleman consisting of chairs, tables, writing table, cupboards, chest of drawers, whatnot, bedstead, peacock wearing apparels, etc.

1 lot photographic kit, consisting of one half plate Camera with stand and stand, one large size oxygen gas bag with frame, one chemical chest, one case electric batteries, one roller press, one drawing board, etc., etc.

1 small billiard table with 3 ivory balls, 4 cues, rest and stand and marking board.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 glass front diminature brougham in very good order.
1 strong victoria, suitable for a single horse.
1 chestnut waler horse, goes well in harness.
1 bay Arab pony, goes well in saddle.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in very good order.
1 lady's bicycle by Ridge Withworth complete with accessories.
1 gentleman's bicycle by Sprinter complete with accessories.
1 lady's bicycle by Ridge Withworth.
1 lady's bicycle by Rowe.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Villa Berry, Warden Road, opposite the Battery, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished plain and carved household furniture made to order by Benjamin and John Rogers, best piatedware, rich crockery and glassware a mahogany grand square pianoforte by Soundy & Co., first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome English-built Victoria on C. spring by Windover, a handsome English-built mail phaeton by Fulker, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots &c., &c., the property of D. ARDESHIR BOLTON, Esq.

By order of the executrix of the late Bai Meherbai Ardeshir Wadia—

1 handsome strong English-built glass fronted open quarters brougham, with rubber tyred wheels in very good order.

The property of another gentleman—

1 grey arab horse, 14-2, 7 years goes well in harness.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Ormsby House, Ormsby Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French polished household furniture, platedware, glass and crockeryware, first rate pictures and oleographs and table ornaments handsome China and Japanese vases, Hinks and Ditta's table and hanging lamps, reach Brussels Carpets, etc., etc., the property of Mrs. F. HURST.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 18th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Ridge," Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, made to order by Wimbridge and Roberts, best plated-ware, very rich crockery and glass-ware, a sweet-toned mahogany Grand square piano (nearly new) first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments handsome China and Japanese vases, horses and carriages &c., &c., the property of the Hon. Mr. Justice W. H. CROWSE, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 24th April, 1903.

A. READYMONEY & COMPANY,
No 23, BANK STREET, FORT.

SALE OF 193 BAGS MORRIS SUGAR DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

Under instructions from Mr. Hajee Jackeria Hajee Adam and on account and risk of Mr. Jabes and Mr. H. Brewin, Owner and Captain of S. S. "Elba" Messrs. A. READYMONEY & Co., will put up for sale THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th inst. at 2 p.m. in No. 6 Victoria Dock, the undermentioned damaged bags of sugar landed per S. S. "Elba" in the following lots,

Mark.			
M. S. H. J.	64	bags Morris Sugar,	damaged by sea water,
	80	do	do do
	16	do	do do
	33	do	do do
	193		

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A. READYMONEY & Co.

Bombay, 24th April, 1903.

A BOON TO WEAK MEN.

AN originally scientific means of Curing Nervous Debility and its Various Physical and Nervous Ailments without the use of Nauseous Stomach Medicines.

The Method is easy and sure, and a Permanent and Effective Cure is Ensured in all Cases of Weakness in Young and Old Men.

A fully Explanatory Pamphlet sent sealed free of charge.—Address C. MURRAY, 7, Southampton Row, High Holborn London, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 22.

SECURITIES—			
2 per cent. Consols	£91 3/4	=	unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	£98 1/2	=	do
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	=	do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 13/16	=	do
SILVER—			
Spot in London	23 7/8	=	do
2 months hence	23 1/4	=	do
Spot in New York	51 3/4	=	do
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25'16 1/2	=	do
Berlin	20'50 1-2	=	— 1/4
New York Demand	4'87 1/8	=	unchanged
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4 pr ct	=	do
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1/2 pr ct	=	do
6 „ „ „	3 1/2 pr ct	=	do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	=	do
5 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	=	do
INTEREST—			
Day to-day loans	3 3/8 pr ct	=	do
7 day market loans	3 3/8 pr ct	=	do

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £75,000.

Rapeseed.—Brown 32 1-2, April-May. Business done. Tone firm.

Linseed—Bold 41 1-8. April-May. Business done. Tone firm.

Arrival.—Steamers Kalibra and Weisenfels.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 50,00,000

Rs. 12,30,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
„ 22,80,000 do. Bombay.
„ 14,90,000 do. Madras.

Rs. 50,00,000, at 1s. 3 15-16d.
Minimum rate received 2 per cent.
Total amount sold during week, Rs. 51,90,000.
Amount to be alloted next week, Rs. 50,00,000.
Extra allotments Bills on Bombay Rs. 1,50,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed firm. Surat quiet. Manchester dull. Total sales 8,000. Spot 5'44 plus 4. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 7,000. Arrivals closed firm.

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July.-Aug.
5'23	5'25	5'21	5'25
+6	+6	+7	+6
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct. Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5'16	4'81	4'63	4'56
+5	+5	+5	+5

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	11,000 bales.
Do. last year	9,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	3,000 „
Mid-Uplands	10'45 + 10
Futures, month of July	9'89 + 10
Do. do. December	8'47 + 4

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 unchanged
Futures month of July	10'15 + 9
Do. October	8'48 + 2
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 23rd April, 1903 :—

Cotton	9,057 bales.
Wheat	13,198 cwts.
Linseed	23,968 „
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	17,819 „
Gingeliseed	5,278 „
Poppyseed	9,880 „
Groundnuts	585 „
Castorseed	2,857 „
Rice	5,389 „
Myrabollams	9,756 „
Cottonseed	19,433 „

BOMBAY' THURSDAY, APRIL 23.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.		Is. 3d 15-16d.	
Bank Demand		Is. 3d 31-32d.	
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.		Is. 4d 5-32d.	
French Francs 3 do do	169 3-4		
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	122 1-2		
Shanghai 30 do do	165		
Japan 30 do do	151		

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone firm.

Cash	Rs.	99.	1
1st Settlement	Rs.	99.	1
2nd do,	Rs.	99.	1

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October		4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 16th April	6	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 2nd April	5	do.
Bank of Madras do. 21st April	7	do.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone dull.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	7	2	6
Forward	7	2	6

Rapeseed.—Tone dull.

Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	7
Do Forward	5	8
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	5	13
Do Forward	5	14
Yellow Guzerat Ready	5	15
Do Forward	6	0

Poppyseed.—Tone dull.

Ready	6	15
Forward April-May	6	14

Castorseed—Tone dull.

Ready	20	1-2
Forward April-May	21	

Wheat tone firm.

Soft Red Ahmedabad	Rs.	29 1-2
Jubbulpore Pessi		29 3-4
Club No. 1		33 1-4

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet.
Estimated sales	7,000
Total imports	31,000

Apl.-May	May.-June.	June-July
5'25	5'25	5'26

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov-Dec.
5'25	5'16	4'81	4'63	4'56
	+1	+1	+1	+1

COTTON.—The local market is quiet but steady without any improvement in the demand.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	Delivery.
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	173	163	156	25 April
Bengals M. G. (Ry. terms)	186	177	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	185	176	...	do
Belati M. G	188	180	...	do
Khandesh M. G.	...	177	169	do
Damaegaum Poolgaum M.G.	197	189	...	do
Nagpur M. G.	197	189	...	do
Akola M. G.	193	184	...	do
Khamgaum do				
Karanja do				
Broach do	238	232	..	do
Bhownugger do	211	201	...	
Do H. G.	205	193	186	
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	...	227-8
Westerns	...	...	...	208

Do. Continent ..... unchanged

The following is the statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 22nd April :—

	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of tenderers for British Dollar coinage on the evening of the 15th April	43,89,000
Do. Government Silver on do. do.	38,45,000
Total	82,34,000
Add—Silver received during the week on account of tenderers for British Dollar coinage	9,37,000
Do. do. Goverement	23,78,000
	33,15,000
	1,15,49,000
Deduct—Dollars transferred to Custom House for export of the value of	13,86,000
New coin paid to the Reserve Treasure	6,00,000
Do. Currency Dept.	8,00,000
	27,86,000
Balance on evening of the 22nd April	87,63,000

The Balance comprises—	Rs.
silver held on account of the tenderers	39,40,000
Silver held on account of the Government	48,23,000
	87,63,000

There is in addition awaiting Assay :—	Rs.
Bullion received for British Dollar coinages.	1,28,000
Bullion belonging to Government	30,97,000
	32,25,000

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.

Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	91 3-4
3 per cent Rentes	98 1-2
2 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	85 13-16
Bar Silver	23 7-16

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PUNEGAR—April 23, Behramji Kavarji Framji Punegar, brother-in-law of the late Mr. Jehangir Merwanji Pleader and of Mr. Rustomji Pestonji Behramji Commissariat (Cowkhar). Funeral this (Friday) afternoon at 3 p.m., at his residence, Mr. Insha Bath's house, Ghoga Street, opposite Messrs. Graham & Co. (Karachi papers please copy.)

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

WHITE—April 20, at 93, Ashley Gardens, London, S. W. Lady White, wife of Sir Arnold White, Chief Justice, Madras, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

CRAVEN—MASSA—April 16, at St. Thomas' Church, Middleton Row, Calcutta, by the Rev Fr. Van-de-Mergel, S.J., John A Craven, to Beatrice Mary, daughter of the late Signor A Massa.

HUGHES—HOLLWAY—April 15, at St. Mary's Church, Quetta, by the Rev C A Gilmore, M. A, assisted by the Rev W G Tomkins, Cyril Osbourne Hughes, 14th Bengal Lancers, eldest son of General C F Hughes, C. B, of Aston House, Shropshire, to Ida Caroline, eldest daughter of Major Clinton Hollway, 28th Bombay Pioneers.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 37m. Sun sets, 6h. 19m. High water, 9-24m., 9-36s., Low water, 3-3m., 3-15s.

David Mills Company, Ramnar Row, 3 p. m

Standard Mills Company, Rampart Row, 3-15 p. m

Fancy Bazar, St. Joseph's Home, Mazagon

Quadrille party by the Eastern Star Tent No. 224, Town Hall, 9 p.m.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—A Syke's Monkey (Cercopithems albogularis) has been presented to the zoological collection by Mr. Jamasji N. Barla.

THE Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening.

ILLEGAL IMPORTATION OF MEAT.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday Kadurbux Abdul Rahiman and two others were charged with importing into Bombay from Coorla buffalo meat without a licence from the Municipal Commissioner. Each of the accused when arrested had in his possession from 100 lbs. to 200 lbs of meat. The first accused who was an old offender was fined Rs. 100, the second Rs. 60 and the third Rs. 30.

BURGLARS IN A TENT.—The Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, who besides in a tent on the Improvement Trust Estate at Agripada, made a report to the police on Saturday morning that some time during the previous night some person or persons entered his tent while he and his family were asleep, and stole two despatch boxes containing a gold watch and chain, gold coins and currency notes and cash to the aggregate value of Rs. 1,075. The Divisional Police, assisted by the Criminal Investigation Department are making inquiries into the matter.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S. S. "Bombay Mard" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. to-day instead of as previously notified. Parcel mail for Japan will be closed at 12 noon on the same day. Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China Japan and Australia except Japan per S. S. Ocean Gem will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 a.m. on the 29th instants. Parcel mail for Netherlands India Cochin China and Japan to close at 10 a.m. on the 28th. Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. Pongola via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 and 6 p.m. on the 2nd and 3rd proximo.

FANCY BAZAAR ST. JOSEPH'S FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, MAZAGON.—By kind permission of Major C.G. Garnezy and the officers, the Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine Bandmaster, commencing at 6-p.m.

Grand March	Coronation	George
Overture	Romantique	Keler Bela
Selection	The Pirates of Penzance	Sullivan
Mazurka	La Czarina	Ganne
Four Dances	Merrie England	Edward German
Valse	Souviens Toi	Waldteufel

GOD SAVE THE KING.

A NOTORIOUS PICK-POCKET.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Cohata Tajour, an old offender was charged by Sub-Inspector Gough with stealing a silk purse, containing Rs. 3 in cash from the pocket of one Guljamul Mirjamul. The evidence showed that on the evening of the 18th instant the complainant was going along the Grant Road, when the accused followed him and removed the purse from his pocket. The complainant on feeling a jerk turned round and saw the accused running off. He chased the man and had him arrested at the corner of the street. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted seven previous convictions. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Including three months' solitary confinement, and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to suffer a further term of rigorous imprisonment for six months. The Court further ordered the accused to notify his place of residence to the police for a period of three years after his release from jail.

JUMPING FROM A TRAIN IN MOTION.—At the J. J. Hospital, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Dagnoo Mahomed, a Mahomedan butcher, aged about fifty years, residing at Malad. The evidence showed that about 11 o'clock on Monday night last while a down passenger train was slowing into the Malad Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, the deceased was seen opening the door of a third class compartment and jump out before the train had stopped. As a result of this, he fell between the platform and the train and was jammed. After the train had stopped, he was extricated from his plight. He was unconscious being terribly injured. He was brought down to Bombay by an up passenger train and conveyed to the J.J. Hospital. On examination at the hospital it was found that his right foot had been completely crushed and several of his ribs fractured. The injured foot was amputated next day, but the man never rallied and died a few hours after the operation had been performed. He had also sustained internal injuries the fractured ribs having penetrated the lungs. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from injuries caused by his attempting to alight from a train in motion.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	4	5
B Mandvi, Chakala, Dongri and Dongri	21	15	33
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Samaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	35	28	59
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	10	13	20
E Masagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	51	46	69
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	26	20	26
G Mahim and Worli	33	25	30
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	7	25
Total	181	158	267
Total plague deaths to date	238,206	117,944	
Same date last year	98	90	188

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

Owing to insufficient entries, viz, four in each race having been received by the time specified the special races will not be held on Saturday 25th instant, but the Y R A Race will be held on Wednesday 29th instant. Course No. 11 reversed 15'8 miles. Final entries will be received for this race up to noon on Monday 27th April 1903 under Y R A rules. The ordinary Handicap races on Saturday 25th instant will be as follows :—

Yachts Heap (Class A) Race—Start at 2-45 p.m. Course No. 12—11·7 miles.

Yachts Heap (Class B) Race—Start at 3 p.m. Course No. 93—9·6 miles.

Tomtit Class Race—Start at 3-15 p.m. Course No. 1 (reversed)—7·1 miles.

Ship's Boats (fancy rig) Race—Start at 2-30 p.m. Course No. 9—9·4 miles.

Entries for the above Handicap races close at noon on Friday 24th instant as usual.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE steamer Clan Buchanan, 1,917 tons, Captain J C Hunter, will sail to-day, for Marmagoa, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Oolobaria, 3,020 tons, Captain C R Kendall, will sail to-day, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Palatinia, 2,338 tons, Captain A Stewart, sailed yesterday, for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Lime Branch, 3,467 tons, Captain F W Maling arrived in harbour yesterday, from Marseilles, 31st March in ballast.

THE steamer Lang Bank, 2,968 tons, Captain W G Rout, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 13th April, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Koordistan, 1,729 tons, Captain J C Cronch, arrived in harbour yesterday, from London via Karachi, with a general cargo and combustibles.

THE Japan Mail Steam-ship Co's steamer Bombay Maru, 3,338 tons, Captain T Mura, will sail to-day, for Yokohama, &c, with a general cargo and two cabin passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Vindobona, 2,659 tons, Captain B Cobol, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening, from Trieste via Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr H B Khan and three deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Clive	Comdr Hewett	R I Marine	
M S Pomone	Comdr Harry Jones	Cruise	
R I M S Lawrence	Moarhur	R I M	
Richard Grech	178	I Government	
Ceylon	Capt A Channer	R N Ceylon Govt L S Steamer	
H M S Mazdala	Parren-ship		
H M S Abyssinia	Turret-ship		
Tenasserim	Receiving Hulk		
Torpedo Boat No. 100			
Do No 102			
Do No 103			

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 23.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination Date.	Agent.
Carthage	2493	Jephson	P & O Co	
Rance	3614	Corran	T M & Co	
Huzara	1326	Cole	M M & Co	
Corinthia	2454	Miller	A Monichoff	
Okara	3'50	Sharp	M M & Co	
Landaura	2157	Butler	M M & Co	
James Brand	2572	Francis	W & A G & Co	
Upada	2382	Faussett	M M & Co	
Chancellor	2957	Tennant	T M & Co	
City of Dundee	2372		K N & Co	
Zoroaster	2283	Davies	The Captain	
Fernia	1930	Kent	W & A G & Co	
Kt Commander	2716	Durant	T M & Co	
Simla	1029	Soutter	E Tejbhoy	
Clan Buchanan	1917	Hunter	F M & Co	
Deutschland bg	768	Nacoda		
Naseri	912	Mylerist	R & P S N Co	
Hoseinee	999	D'Orsne	P Gulf	2-4 B & P S N Co
Scindia	2057	Morton	M M & Co	
Dasfred	659	Meiflibreg	R Stuart & Co	
Eiffel Tower	2063	Case	W & A Graham & Co	
Oldenaria	3420	Kendall	M M & Co	
Kapurthala	721	Ironton	M M & Co	
Byculla	1 95	McGregor	M M & Co	
Salfordia	2365	Crisp	W & A Graham & Co	
Comeric	2583	Modill	W & A Graham & Co	
Labuan	2291	Gardiner		
Koordistan	1729	Crouch		
Lime Branch	3467

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SQUARE PIANO by LIPP & SONS. A Piano intrinsically new. An Instrument that has been in good hands while on hire. ...	600
ERARD GRAND PIANO. (Horizontal shape.) Almost new and has been little used during the last 2 years.	1,400
BRINSMEAD UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO, with the new tuning apparatus in splendid tone and condition, would make a capital District Piano.	650
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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
THE EDITORIAL AND COMMERCIAL OFFICES
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Have been removed and located together in the same Block as
REUTER'S TELEGRAM OFFICES
(NEXT MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS).
ADVERTISEMENTS AND ORDERS FOR PRINTING
WILL BOTH BE RECEIVED AT
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.
O. E. P.—Send in a formal complaint to the Collector. Failing him send in to the Commissioner. Then to Government. Finally, not first, to the Press.

The Bombay Gazette
FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1903.

THE DETENTION OF COLONEL YATE.

THE period of detention of Colonel Yate across the Afghan border has already extended too far. When he was arrested surprise was expressed at the treachery of the Afghan local officials, seeing that officers had frequently crossed the border and indulged in friendly intercourse with the tribesmen without unpleasant consequences. No political importance was attached to the incident. So we were told. But more importance is attached to it by the native of India than by the European, and we are merely stating the fact when we say that the continued detention of the Colonel is creating a distinctly bad impression in the bazaars. Why does the Sirkar pay the Amir eighteen lakhs of rupees? Is it not that the Sirkar is afraid of the Amir? How is it possible, if the Amir is the Sirkar's friend, for him to capture and detain a British Colonel? Is it not the work of Russia? These are questions the native is asking and questions to which the native mind can only suggest the most unsatisfactory answers. It is rather late in the day to state that ever since 1880 orders have been in force absolutely prohibiting British officers from crossing the Afghan frontier on any pretext whatever, and it does not improve the situation to say that the inconvenient and somewhat absurd position in which Colonel Yate now finds himself need hardly provoke strong feeling. Whatever feeling may exist in the North-West where the real relations between the British subjects and those of the Amir are better understood, we regret to say that in Bombay the worst possible impression has been created. Familiarity with the Afghan may have grown into contempt with Colonel Yate, and he may have given offence in some way or other to the local authorities. But if they have the power to arrest him it is passing strange that they have not power to deal with him or to set him at liberty and communicate with the Amir and the Government of India concerning his offence. Lord Curzon, writing some years ago on the relations between England and Afghanistan observed : "There is no reciprocity in an engagement by which Abdurrahman is to have a lien upon the support of British troops in outlying portions of his dominions whenever these happen to be invaded, but under which British soldiers, British officers, even British civilians, are not suffered to set foot in the country for whose alliance they pay in hard-cash—an engagement which does not even admit the presence of a British resident at the Court whose policy we affect to control, or of British agents at the frontier posts for which we are expected submissively to acquiesce in the summons to fight. To quote a familiar phrase, the engagement thus interpreted is one in which England is to receive all the kicks and none of the half-pence. A far more remunerative task than splitting hairs as to the verbal significance of British obligations to Afghanistan would be the attempt to ascertain what are Afghan obligations to Great Britain." Lord Curzon has had to wait a long time for a reply. He has it now. Afghanistan's obligations are nil. She enjoys the privilege of capturing and detaining at will a British field-officer, well-known in the district in which he was arrested, not only on his own account but through his brother the Governor-General's Agent, and Afghans also have the privilege of firing at another officer on his own side of the border-line. The Viceroy is shooting tigers, the Amir killing bear, and Afghan barbarians are attacking and capturing British officers. Yet we are told there is no occasion for impatience or for strong feeling. There is occasion for action. The opinions expressed so long ago by his Excellency by this time must have received considerable support, and we could wish that instead of spending his time in the jungle he was to be found in his office again, endeavouring to solve the problem of Afghan obligations.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.
THE comments of the "Times" and the three London evening papers of which Reuter wires, on the Turkish concessions for the Baghdad Railway, come years too late to be of any value. They might have been a week earlier with some show of reason. But no; for some reason or other they wait until to protest is to beat the air. They discover three years, at the very least, too late, that British countenance of the scheme will, while offending Russia, place the real control in German hands and hamper British trade, in fact be entirely injurious to British interests. All along it was stated that the direction would be German though the British capital would be invited. But the Board includes Swiss, Austrians, and French as well as Germans. The talk of British directors emanated from irresponsible newspaper correspondents, and no one who has followed the history of the project ever supposed British directors would be appointed if it could be avoided. The company has been constituted, if not actually floated, and in the House of Commons the other day the Premier made a statement which would come to most people as a surprise The right hon. gentleman intimated that the terminus might be in the capital of the Sheik under our protection. Mabourak applied for protection which we refused though we lent him guns and helped him to fortify his port and city. Mabourak declined to have the railway near him. Who knows what will be done? Promptly the "Times" demands that the matter shall be referred to India. Are then the views of the Government of India unknown to the leading paper? The views of the Government of India are the views of Lord Curzon, and those were pretty clearly expressed when he wrote of the Euphrates Valley Railway project almost a quarter of a century ago. The superficial attractions of that scheme, wrote Lord Curzon, judiciously dressed up in a garb of patriotism, were such as to allure many minds. But the conclusion he came to after close study and visits at different times, to both sides of the country concerned, was that the project was unsound. His Excellency believed that upon physical, political, military, and economic grounds the scheme would be found wanting. The line for the most part would pass over bare and uncultivated plains and a waterless desert. "The temperature on these sandy wastes," wrote Lord Curzon, "is excessively torrid and trying during the summer months, and I decline to believe that during half the year any General in the world would consent to pack his soldiers into third class carriages for conveyance across these terrible thousand miles, at least if he anticipated using them in any other capacity than as hospital inmates at the end."

Further Lord Curzon pointed out that the country traversed is from end to end under Turkish dominion; not a rail could be laid, or a bridge constructed, or a ticket taken, or a dividend paid, without Turkish consent. It neither opened up her resources nor connected her populous centres. The line would be peculiarly exposed to attack, and a most unsafe line of communication in time of war. And as to the likelihood of the undertaking ever paying those who put their money in it, Lord Curzon's words are again worth quoting. Says he: "I fail to see how it would pay for three reasons: (1) because of the demendous initial outlay; (2) because the line would not pass through either an agricultural or a mining district, and local traffic would be practically nil; (3) because through traffic, either of passengers or of merchandise, would be small—far smaller than has ever been anticipated; and the receipts at the two ocean termini would not avail to compensate for the utter lack of intervening receipts." The same criticism applies to the German line. Fifteen months ago Canon Robinson, who with Colonel Yate, now in the hands of the Afghans, wrote on the scheme in the "Empire Review" declared that from a political point of view we have no cause whatever to begrudge Germany her diplomatic triumph. There are many he knows who believe that an English railway to India or the Persian Gulf would do more to weaken our hold over India than almost anything that can be devised, but he showed that such a railway would not only create a false impression as to the nearness of India to England, which would be dispelled in time of war with the only European Power likely to invade India, and that England would be greatly handicapped in all negotiations by the necessity of safeguarding the enormous interests represented by the railway. Canon Robinson, in short, welcomed Germany, inclined to rejoice that Germany, not England, is constructing the line. Colonel Yate assured us that we have nothing to apprehend; rather the reverse. Instead of finding the scheme opposed by India we shall find that the action of Government is strenuously endorsed. It is too late now to clamour. We had our opportunity and threw it away. Sir William Willcocks dispels somewhat the Viceroy's allusions to desert country, for as we showed the other day he foretells the re-creation of Chaldea. But it is now too late to protest, even admitting it would originally have been to our interests to do so.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.
THE statistics of the mortality of the City of Bombay during the past week display practically no improvement when compared with the figures of the previous week, but it is satisfactory to note that the decline in the number of plague deaths has been maintained. During the week there was a total mortality of 2,009 as compared with 2,025 of the week before, and the number of deaths declined therefore by 16. The figures, however, compare slightly more favourably than has been the case recently with the statistics of the same period in previous years. The rate of mortality per thousand per annum recorded last week was 134·62, as against 135·69 in the previous week, 85·37 in the corresponding period of last year, 90·02 the mean rate taken over the same periods in the past five years. There is abundant cause for serious dissatisfaction at the present state of affairs. The decline in the number of plague deaths during the week was after all insignificant, the figures only exhibiting a decrease of 40. The total number of plague deaths in the week that is just ended was 1,320; in the previous week the figure was 1,360. Under ordinary circumstances, with normal hot weather conditions such as now obtain, the decline in the plague mortality should be rapid, and the maintainance of its present virulence is to say the least disheartening. Huge death rates due almost entirely to plague continue to be returned from individual districts of the city. Thus in Worli where there were again no less than 185 deaths the rate was as high as 250·94. This is doubtless due to special conditions which do not obtain in other parts of the City, but the fact is none the less satisfactory on that account. In Parel there were 104 plague deaths and the mortality rate amounted to 208·68. In Byculla, where 159 plague deaths occurred, the rate was 202·06. Europeans continue to be practically immune from the disease. Last week only one member of the European community was numbered amongst its victims. The Hindus on the other hand continue to suffer out of proportion to their numbers. One curious fact about the disease is the manner in which the foci of its virulence are shifted. Districts, which a month or two ago were the very centres of the dissemination of the scourge are now practically free from it. There were 73 victims of small-pox in the City last week, a fact which proves that that epidemic is not abating. On the other hand there was a falling off in the mortality from measles. The mortality from fevers is still very low comparatively speaking. There were 40 deaths last week as compared with 83 in the corresponding week of last year, and an average for the same period in the past five years of no less than 167. The mortality from respiratory diseases, on the other hand, is upon the increase. Last week the death rate amongst the Jains amounted to 240·87, and amongst the Europeans, who lost three of their number, 8·47.

THE IVORY COAST.
IT is remarkable that so little is written of the Ivory Coast. It possesses potentialities which, notwithstanding its geographical situation and the vagaries of French administration, will undoubtedly bring it into prominence before many years have passed. It lies adjacent to the British colony of the Gold Coast and between it and the republic of Liberia, and it covers an area of 120,000 square miles. Colonel Marchand, who rose to fame through the Fashoda incident, described the Ivory Coast as a country perspiring with gold, and it has indeed been renowned for centuries as a gold producing country. It is so prolific in the precious metal that the natives make their payments in gold, and every one of them possesses a pair of scales wherewith to weigh the dust. No attempt has been made to develop the country, and at the present time two-thirds of its entire area is a dense forest. The native population is estimated at between two and two-and-a-half millions; the Europeans number 349, and of this number 175 are the military and civil officials of the colony. The story of the trade of the Ivory Coast is very romantic. Traders have visited it since the time of Bosman, a Dutchman who traded there in the seventeenth century. The usual practice of these old merchants was to take calicoes, cloths, beads, rum, salt, tobacco, gunpowder, markets, brass, pewter, and iron basins and kettles, bangles, and other trinkets, and to barter these goods for palm oil, gold dust, ivory, and other commodities equally valuable. Eight hundred per cent. was considered a fair profit on the Ivory Coast. In the old days the natives used to bring out their goods in canoes and the navigation of the surf always provided plenty of excitement. Now, however, the French Government has built a pier and trading is carried on in a more modern fashion. The Ivory Coast is a country with a future. It bids fair to rival the Transvaal in the matter of gold production, and it should prove a valuable asset to France. It is, however, significant evidence of the trend of French enterprise that Great Britain retains the greater part of the trade of the Ivory Coast. In the old days British merchants were practically alone in their exploitation of the Ivory Coast, and they do not seem likely to relinquish their hold upon it.

MADRAS TIME IN BOMBAY.
AFTER the lapse of two and twenty years another attempt is being made to induce Bombay to adopt Madras time for every day purposes. Government, for sufficient reasons, compels the Telegraph Office to adopt it, much to the mystification of new arrivals. But that counts for little. Our present system is geographical. We have the true time, and if we changed it the whole of the shipping community would be inconvenienced—by far a more important constituency than the handful of visitors, who make mistakes between the two. Once before Government interfered with the sun and made the day begin half an hour earlier than Nature intended. The change was made without due consideration and ended as, many other measures, at that particular period, in a fiasco. Public opinion—in a very peculiar manner—is again being sought. We trust those whose views are asked will express them in no unmistakable terms.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR of Bombay has accepted the resignation of the Hon. Mr. D. McIver of his office as an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR of Bombay has been pleased to nominate the Hon. Mr. W. F. O'Brien to be an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending April 21 was 2,009, giving a death-rate of 134·62 per annum per thousand as against 85·27 the corresponding period of last year, and 99·02 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 40 died from fevers; 1320, plague; 73 small-pox; 31, measles; 0, cholera; 2, leprosy; 60, phthisis; 62, diseases of the nervous system; 169, affections of the respiratory organs; 41, diarrhœa; 22, dysentery; 32 still-born; 93, old age and debility; 5 accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 66; Brahmin, 86; Lingaet, 3; Bhatia, 12; Hindu of other caste, 1,185; Hindu low caste, 189; Musalman, 339; Parsee, 42; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 73; Eurasian, 2; European, 3; Negro-African, 4; Buddhist, 0; other and known cases, 0. The total number of births was 266 as against 241 the corresponding period of last year, and 200 the average over the past five years.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, Secretary for India, received on the 30th ultimo, a deputation representing holders of stock in Indian guaranteed railways, who complained that their property had been much depreciated by the action of the Government in taking over the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at the annuity value rather than the exchange quotation on which the price is based and who expressed apprehension that a similar policy would be pursued in regard to the acquisition of other Indian railway undertakings. Lord George Hamilton, in reply, entered into detailed explanations in order to show that there had been no unfair treatment of stock-olders in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and added that the Indian Government would not take advantage of any power it possessed to depreciate in any way the stock of any railway of which it might wish to take possession, and would interpret every contract to which it was a party in a broad spirit and according to the intention of that contract.

THE announcement of a recent shipment of another lot of Boers to South Africa was worded in a manner that may give rise to some misunderstanding. For one thing, the number of Boers despatched from Madras by the Dilwara was not 150, but, to be exact, 198. The real point, however, is that it was an error to speak of this as the "last" batch seeing that 594 Boers still remain at Ahmednagar. These are the so called "irreconcileables," though the term is quite inappropriate, in so far as it connotes men whose unquenchable patriotism is blind to the logic of events. The simple fact is that the men now left on our hands at Ahmednagar represent the residum of the late Boer army, and are far better off enjoying in idleness and virtual freedom the liberal hospitality of their British hosts than they would be if they were to take the oath of allegiance and be packed off to earn their livelihood by honest toil. It was at one time proposed to deal with these "irreconcileables" by transfer to some other stations possessing fewer attractions for prolonged residence; but that idea for some reason appears to have been put aside, and the amenities of Ahmednagar are apparently to be continued to the detenus.

SOME Greek fishermen have recovered from the sea near Salona, in the province of Phthiotis and Phocis, a large statue of a man in a fair state of preservation.

EXPENSE OF BAD SHOOTING.

NAVAL GUNNERY FROM THE TAX-PAYERS' POINT OF VIEW.

ALTHOUGH we hear a great deal about quality rather than quantity being required in the Army, few people stop to consider the greater importance of quality as compared with quantity in the Navy.

An effective fighting land force can be improvised cheaply. Switzerland, for example, maintains 515,000 fighting men at a cost of £1,120,000. A naval force, however, cannot be improvised, nor can it come into existence without enormous expenditure. The smallest naval force maintained by any State costs over £ 1,000,000 a year.

The Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of Canada are deterred from establishing their own naval forces solely on account of the cost.

Since an inefficient warship costs as much as an efficient warship, it might be thought that the admiralty would long since have appreciated the paramount importance of straight shooting. They have done nothing of the kind. For thirteen years the standard of merit in naval shooting has been practically stationary.

The British taxpayer should understand that the Navy misses two shots out of three, that only nine ship in the Navy shoot straight, that 118 shoot badly, and that the remainder, for some reason or another not explained to Parliament, do not go through their prize firing.

Public opinion has forced many reforms on the Admiralty. In fact, it is safe to say that no reform has ever yet been effected by the Admiralty which was not forced upon it from outside.

FORCE OF PUBLIC OPINION.

In case this should be considered an exaggerated statement, says a writer in the "Daily Express" the language of the present Secretary to the Admiralty may be cited. Speaking in 1896, Mr. Arnold-Forster said :

"Was it not an elementary fact that during the last ten years everything that has been conceded had been forced by agitation upon the responsible Government, and had been something they did not intend to give?

"The increase of the Navy Estimates had proved that the Estimates made by formed responsible Governments did not cover the necessities of the case. To tell them that they must accept these Estimates because they were proposed by a responsible Government was to fly in the face of all experience."

The Navy League, which was established for the purpose of rousing interest in the Navy, if it has not entirely ignored the question of straight shooting, has never made an effort to shame the Admiralty out of its culpable indifference on the subject, or to rouse public opinion to a sense of its paramount importance.

A letter signed by the chairman and secretary of the Navy League recently appeared in the newspapers, blaming the Government for not buying two Chilian warships which were for sale.

If the Navy Leaguers had stayed to reflect they must surely have seen that from an Imperial as well as from a financial point of view it is better to make the best use of the ships we have before adding to their number.

REMARKABLE FIGURES.

H. M. S. Speedy, at her recent prize firing, fired twenty-three rounds with her big guns and never hit the target. This was after three years in commission. The Vengeance fires forty-four rounds with her 6in. guns and hits the target twice. The Formidable, a first-class battleship, misses the target twenty-six times out of twenty-seven with her big guns after being eight months in commission.

Although the Admiralty have been painfully indifferent to the subject of straight shooting, there are signs that public opinion is beginning to tell.

The appointment of Captain Percy Scott to the command of the Excellent is an admirable thing for the nation, but a very poor recognition of the services of that distinguished officer. The proper position for Captain Percy Scott is Director of Naval Ordnance. Nevertheless the work that he will put in at Whale Island will bear fruit throughout the Navy, and will influence the gunnery schools at Sheerness and elsewhere.

The importance of straight shooting to the taxpayer may be brought home by a simple statement. If five ships cost £1,000,000 apiece and £200,000 a year each to maintain, the cash value of the ship whose gunnery is efficient is equal to the cash value of her four sister ships. This contingency has actually happened in the case of the Ocean.

The Ocean in 1902 fired twenty-five rounds from her 12in. guns, and made seventeen hits; while the Illustrious, Jupiter, Albion, and Hannibal, with the same calibre gun, fired eighty rounds and made eighteen hits. That is to say, when the heavy guns come into action the guns of the Ocean are equal to the guns of four of our greatest and most modern battleships, three of which in official publications are reputed to be superior to her.

ADMIRALTY ATTITUDE.

The Admiralty attitude towards straight shooting is quite extraordinary. The following question has been recently asked in Parliament :—

"Whether, in view of the decision of the Admiralty to present medals to the best shots in each ship, the winner's name, with score and nature of gun, will be displayed on the lower deck of each ship as an encouragement to the men of the fleet?"

The answer was as follows : "It is not proposed to adopt the suggestion of the honourable member."

Is it not extraordinary that in view of this answer the Admiralty has issued an abstract of rifle practice giving the best individual scores in the seamen and stoker classes respectively for the whole fleet? The best rifle shot in the fleet is Petty Officer Samphire of the Leda, and the best shot among the stokers is Leonard, also of the Leda.

It is highly meritorious for the commanding officer of a gunboat to turn out the two best rifle shots in the Navy; but if the Admiralty publish the names of the best rifle shots, their refusal to give due honour to the man behind the big gun is inexplicable.

Rifle shots in the Navy will not be required at sea until the battle is practically won or lost. It is the belief of gunnery experts that naval actions in the future will be fought from a range of from 3,000 to 5,000 yards. If this be so, the rifle shots which are so conspicuously honoured by the Admiralty will never come into action until the battle is won.

If the same encouragement were given to straight shooting with the big guns as is given to the comparatively useless rifleshooting, the immediate effect would be to send up the standard of gunnery efficiency throughout the fleet.

The one thing that is required is that a comparative standard of merit of every gun and every ship should be established and published exactly as the Admiralty now publish the standard of merit in rifleshooting.

The House of Commons is refused particulars of shooting with the big guns, although thousands of people outside the House of Commons are well acquainted with the facts. The American Government, for example, published last year in their official and naval year book particulars of the shooting of our Channel Squadron. Anyone can purchase in Washington information that is refused by the officials to members of the House of Commons.

If the shooting efficiency of every ship in the fleet were known to the House of Commons, the time would shortly come when the public would be interested in straight shooting, and the attention of the Admiralty and of the Navy generally would be diverted from glass balls and such trivialities as buttons and tape to the supreme question of all—the shooting of the big guns.

It will be news to the British public that naval officers are compelled by naval fashions to purchase out of their pockets, or to procure as presents from friends, expensive glass balls, which are placed at the top of the mast, and are regarded as an ornament. The purchase of these glass balls conduces to promotion. Straight shooting does not conduce to promotion.

Is it not time that straight shooting in the Navy was made a national question in the interests of efficiency, economy, and common sense?

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SOMALI CAMPAIGN.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

RUMOURED HEAVY BRITISH LOSS.

TEN OFFICERS AND 200 MEN REPORTED KILLED.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

Reuter wires from Aden that an unconfirmed rumour states that the British have lost 200 men and ten officers killed in a skirmish in Somaliland, but the Somali losses are not known.

LATER.

Reuter wires from Aden that the Indian Marine steamer Hardinge has arrived from Berbera bringing the news that ten officers and 18 men have been killed in a skirmish with the enemy out of a total force of 220.

The disaster to the British force in Somaliland took place on the 17th inst. to Colonel Plunkett's column which consisted of 160 of the 2nd King's African Rifles and 48 of the 2nd Sikhs; and two Maxim guns.

The attack which took place at Gumburri was made at close quarters by a great force of horsemen and footmen.

Our force kept them back until their ammunition was finished, then formed square, and afterwards charged with the bayonet in the direction of Colonel Cobbe's zariba, but were ultimately annihilated, with the exception of 37.

The following officers were killed, viz., Colonel Plunkett, Captains Johnston, Stewart, Olivey, Morris, McKinnon, Vizey, and Site (sic), and Lieutenants Gaynor, Bell, and Chichester.

The despatch from General Manning adds that he is marching to extricate Colonel Cobbe and bring him back to Galadi.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

GERMANY'S EXCLUSIVE CONTROL.

STRONG BRITISH OPPOSITION,

NEUTRALITY OF BAGHDAD-KOWEIT SECTION.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

The "Times" in an article, in which it discusses the text of the Turkish concession for the Baghdad Railway, scouts the idea of the British Government countenancing the scheme, which while offending Russia will place the real control in German hands and hamper British trade, and be entirely injurious to British interests.

The "Pall Mall Gazette," the "Westminster Gazette" and the "Globe" vigorously endorse the "Times," article on the concession.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

The "Morning Post," the "Daily News," and the "Daily Chronicle" strongly oppose the proposed British participation in the Turkish concession of the Baghdad Railway.

The "Daily Chronicle" believes that the Cabinet Council, which was held in London yesterday, considered the Baghdad Railway question.

The paper understands that his Majesty's Government insists upon the neutrality of the Baghdad-Koweit section of the Railway.

The "Daily Telegraph," in a leading article, says that the opposition to British participation in the concession is entirely due to "Exaggerated Germanophobia."

The article recalls to mind the British hostility to the late M. de Lesseps' scheme for the construction of the present Suez Canal, and declares that if British financiers are frightened out from co-operation, the necessary capital, largely controlled by German influences, will easily be found elsewhere.

LATER.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Balfour announced that the Government would not participate in the Bagdad Railway Scheme.

[Different proposals for the construction of an Euphrates Valley Railway were placed before the Sultan three years ago. One by a French company fell through owing to the difficulty experienced in raising the necessary capital. A second proposal by an English syndicate was to construct, without any guarantee from the Turkish Government, a line which should run from Konieh, the terminus of the present railway, to Adana, Alexandretta, Aleppo, Baghdad and the Persian Gulf. While a third, made by a German syndicate, offered a choice of two different routes, one to be a continuation of the existing line to Angora, and to pass through Diarbekir on the Tigris, Mosul, Baghdad, and Bussorah the other starting from Konieh, but avoiding any approach to the sea coast as proposed by the English syndicate, to pass through Marash and Aleppo and thence to follow the English route to Baghdad and Bussorah. The last route is that which has been adopted by the Sultan, and in which progress has been already made.]

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

KING EDWARD'S VISIT TO PARIS.

CONTROVERSY IN THE FRENCH PRESS.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

The French Press is animatedly discussing the "pros" and "cons" of M. Deroulede's letter of the 21st instant in which he strongly condemned the article in "La Patrie," urging the Parisians to give King Edward an unfavourable reception.

M. Deroulede's denunciation is universally approved, and it is likely to evoke a great manifestation of sympathy to King Edward in France.

M. Deroulede in another letter, which he has addressed to the French Patriotic League, declares that any disturbance or hostile cry during the visit will be a greater outrage for Frenchmen than to King Edward, and will only, he says, further the secret designs of the Kaiser for universal domination.

LATER.

His Majesty King Edward has arrived at Naples.

THE RAND LABOUR QUESTION.

NATIVE RECRUITING SCHEME.

CAPITALISTS HOLDING BACK.

Few capitalists in London have subscribed to the £150,000 required for the purpose of recruiting 100,000 natives from the interior for the Rand mines.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ITALIAN MINISTRY.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

Admiral Morin, the Minister of Marine, has been appointed Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs in succession to Signor Prinetti.

Admiral Bettolo, the Commandant of the Naval Academy, has been appointed Minister of Marine in the place of admiral Morin.

THE SAINT LOUIS EXHIBITION.

BRITISH REPRESENTATION.

ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED.

REPRESENTATION OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

A Royal Commission is being appointed in connection with the representation of Great Britain at the Saint Louis Exhibition, and it is understood the Prince of Wales will be the President at the King's special request in order to demonstrate his Majesty's personal interest in the Exhibition and the cordiality of Great Britain and the States.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 23.

The Government of India have declined to be officially represented at the forthcoming St. Louis Exhibition, but think that the tea and coffee industries would benefit by being represented. If the Indian Chambers of Commerce arrange for the representation of such industries the Government of India will be pleased to supplement the contributions of the commercial and industrial associations by a grant-in-aid from public funds as well as to propose to the Secretary of State to appoint an official of standing as Commissioner.

DEATH OF AN OFFICER FROM ENTERIC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 23.

The death took place last night at Lucknow of Second-Lieutenant Durrant Stuart of the 10th Bengal Lancers from enteric.

RETIREMENT FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

Mr. J. Rickie, Locomotive Superintendent, has been permitted to retire from the Governmentservice.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, BENGAL.

Mr. C. G. Maconochy officiates as Superintending Engineer, Bengal.

THE NUMBER ON RELIEF.

The number of persons under famine relief in the Central Provinces rose last week to over 58,000.

DIRECTOR-GENERALSHIP, MILITARY WORKS.

No appointment has yet been made to the Director-Generalship, of the Military Works Services, Simla, vice Colonel Shone promoted Inspector-General of Fortifications at Home, but Colonel Duperier is officiating.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

RATE OF DEMAND LOANS.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 23.

At their meeting to-day the directors of the Bank of Bengal reduced the rate for Demand Loans to 5 per cent.

NEW TELEGRAPH CODE VOCABULARY.

ITS IMPERFECT NATURE.

VIEWS OF THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

In a letter to the Director-General of Telegraphs the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce point out that eight important codes have not been utilise in the compilation of the new official Telegraph Code Vocabulary. Under these circumstances the Committee consider that this information should be officially communicated to the Director of the International Bureau of Telegraph Administrations at Berne and also to the delegate for India at the International Telegraphs Conference which is to be held in London next month, and in view of the imperfect nature of the new Code the Committee urge that the Government of India should instruct their delegate at the International Conference to resist the proposal to make the adoption of the new Vocabulary compulsory.

REPORT OF THE INDIAN TEA MARETS EXPANSION COMMITTEE

STEADY INCREASE IN PICE PACKETS.

The Indian Tea Markets Expansion Committee has issued a further report showing that the demand for pice packets has steadily risen, commencing with 4,700 in Septmber, 1901, and reaching 230,985 in January, 1902, the total for seventeen months being 5,73,873 packets brewed tea began in August, 1901, with 1130 cups and reached 56,388 cups in January last. At the Calcutta Coronation festivities 85,000 cups were taken on the maidan. The cost of working for the past eighteen months was about Rs. 80,000 and resources available Rs. 86,000.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE SHOOTING AT BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, APRIL 23.

The Rifle Competition for the Command and Provincial Medals, open to all volunteer corps in India, took place at the Hebbal Ranges, Bangalore, this morning. Eleven marksmen from the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers competed at 200, 500, and 600 yards. The top score was made by Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry, W. Eden, who put up 75 out of a possible 84. Sergeant Holly was next best with 71.

THE SOLDIERS AND THE FOREST GUARD.

WARRANT FOR EMERSON'S ARREST.

MADRAS, APRIL 23.

At the High Court, to-day, Mr. Powell, the Public Prosecutor, applied before the Chief Justice for the issue of a warrant under the Fugitive Offenders' Act for the arrest in England of Private Emerson of the Lincolnshire Regiment, who was concerned in the Trichinopoly shooting case. Mr. Powell said that Government undertook the responsibility for his application, and if Emerson was acquitted Government would have to pay his expenses.

The warrant was granted.

THE SEASON AT MAHABLESHWAR.

MAHABLESHWAR, APRIL 23.

Sir Robert and Miss Low gave a garden party at their bungalow on Tuesday evening. The function was largely attended, and was very enjoyable. A garden party is to be held at Government House to-day when a small gymkhana, including several novel events, will take place. Invitations have been issued for a Ball at Government House.

The Golf links are the main attraction, but with the conclusion of the Kirkee Gymkhana Meeting on Saturday and the arrival of horses attention will be directed to the race course.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURE OF THE 17TH BOMBAY INFANTRY FROM POONA.

POONA, APRIL 23.

The 17th Bombay Infantry, which were nearly three years in Poona, left for Bombay this evening. The regiment had rather a bad time in Poona during the recent plague epidemic. They remained in canvas till their departure for Bombay. They left about 6-30 from the camp, headed by the bands of the 2nd Bombay Infantry and the 2nd Grenadiers. The departure was very warm. They will arrive in Bombay to-morrow morning.

SIMLA, APRIL 23.

Captain Hamilton, Staff Captain, Intelligence Department, Simla, proceeds home on one year's leave.

SIMLA, APRIL 22.

The only British and native cavalry reliefs this year will be: 5th Dragoon Guards from Lucknow to South Africa; the 1st Royal Dragoons from England to Lucknow; the 1st Central India Horse from Agar to Goona; the 2nd Central India Horse from Goona to Agar.

The 1st Sikh Infantry shortly move from Kohat to Samana in relief of the 6th Punjab Infantry which move to Kohat under local arrangements.

Second-Lieutenant John James Marsland, of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, becomes Lieutenant, vice Hewes promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Henry Begg McKerrow resigns his commission from the 1st April, and Captain Charles Cordan Swetenham of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles resigns his commission.

Lieutenant E H Bayford, D. S. O., 18th Hussars, is appointed A.-D.-C. to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

ITALY AND WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

TWELVE STATIONS ESTABLISHED.

LONDON, 6th April.—Italy, it is announced, is arranging with Mr. Marconi for the establishment of 12 wireless telegraphic stations at so many commercial, strategic and coaling stations.

IRELAND AND A CANADIAN MAIL SERVICE.

Mr. Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, speaking yesterday at Manchester, said every true Imperialist wished Ireland to bridge the chasm between the motherland and Canada.

There were, he added, only two limits to his solution of the problem. They must not weaken Imperial credit, and they must not place on the taxpayers a burden that would sap their taxpaying elasticity.

SMALL-POX IN ENGLAND.

London, 5th April.—An outbreak of small-pox is reported from the workhouse at Croydon, in Surrey. Fourteen of the inmates of the institution are suffering from the disease.

PROFITS OF NOVEL WRITING.

EDNA LYALL'S WEALTH.

London, 5th April.—The estate of the late Miss Ada Ellen Bayly, better known by her pen-name of "Edna Lyall, has been valued for probate at £25,966.

CONCILIATION IN LABOUR DISPUTES.

London, 6th April.—Seventy-four Monmouthshire and South Wales colliery companies and 154,000 workmen have formed a Board of Conciliation.

The duty of the Board will be to regulate wages periodically.

LIGHTING OF THE BRITISH COAST.

London, 6th April.—In the House of Commons, on Friday, the motion for the second reading of a Bill to transfer the cost of lighting the coast from Trinity House to the Board of Trade was negatived by 114 votes to 103.

The Nationalists voted with the Government majority.

Mr. Ritchie, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, during the debate declined to impose on the taxpayers an additional charge of half a million, a part of which was at present paid by foreign ships.

GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

INCREASING TRADE.

London, 6th April.—Germany's exports to the United States since December last, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, increased 182·5 per cent. in value.

THE KAISER IN DENMARK.

TACTFUL SPEECHES.

London, 5th April.—The Kaiser's tactful speeche at the Danish Court have favourably impressed the citizens of Copenhagen.

THE BALKANS' TROUBLE.

AUSTRIA AND THE ALBANIANS.

Austria warns the Sultan that she will send an Army to occupy Mitrovitza unless the rebellious Albanians are correct into observing the laws.

THE LATE SIR H. MACDONALD.

Lady Macdonal conveyed her gratitude to General Kelly-Kenny for the kindness shown to her son and agent in regard to the recent death of her husband, and for the respect he showed to her wishes, as well as for the powerful aid which he gave to her son and herself, without which they could not have accomplished their purpose in the way it was done.

Lord Roberts hopes Lady Macdonald's son will visit him after the Easter holidays.

THE POONA GAYAN SAMAJ.

ADDRESS TO THE KING-EMPEROR.

On the occasion of the King-Emperor's Coronation the Poona Gayan Samaj submitted through the Government of Bombay an address of congratulation to his Majesty along with a Marathi ode specially written and set to music for the occasion. The Secretary of the Samaj has now received a letter from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Political Department stating that his Majesty has been pleased to accept the address and casket and has coommanded that his Majesty's special thanks may be conveyed to the presenters for this loyal offering.

Copies of the Coronation Ode were sent to Lord Roberts who submitted it to Col. Barrington-Foote, Commandant Royal Military School of Music whose report on the composition is as follows:—"The music of the Marathi Coronation Ode has much merit. It is pretty and pleasing and there is characteristic pathos running throughout it. It has been well harmonised and might well be employed as a solo with pianoforte accompaniment or in four part vocal harmony with pianoforte or band accompaniment."

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram presiding.

OPERATIONS OF THE CITY TRUST.

The Corporation resumed consideration of the Budget Estimates of the income and expenditure of the Improvement Trust for the year 1903-1904 and the abstract of accounts of that body for the half year ending the 30th September, 1902, together with the auditor's report thereon.

At the previous meeting the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola had moved that the papers relating to the subject be recorded.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, in replying on the debate, regretted that Mr. Hormusjee Vakil, who had attacked the Trust at the previous meeting was not present to hear the reply he was about to give to his criticisms. Mr. Hormusjee then began by asking how it was that he (Mr. Ibrahim) should have moved the original proposition. But Mr. Hormusjee seemed to have forgotten the practice prevailing in the Corporation that all resolutions connected with a particular body, were moved by the chairman of that body or in his absence, by a member belonging to that body. It was in pursuance of that practice that he had moved the proposition which was connected with the City Improvement Trust. There was, moreover, another reason why he moved the proposition and it was this, that when the Corporation were discussing Mr. Hormusji Vakil's proposition calling upon their representatives on the Trust to give an account of their stewardship, it was pointed by him (the speaker) that the best time when information in regard to the actions of the Trust could be legitimately and rightly asked, would be when the Corporation were considering the Budget Estimates and the Administration Report of the Trust; so that the Trustee in whose charge the resolution was, might be able to explain the points raised by the members. He was glad that some of the members had availed themselves of the opportunity thus offered and asked him certain questions, which it was incumbent on him to reply. He could first reply to the criticisms made by Mr. Hormusjee and Mr. Dhoody. Nobody knew better than those two members that their criticisms were not only hollow but incorrect and therefore they were apprehensive that the labours bestowed by them in criticising the actions of the Trust would be thrown away. Mr. Hormusjee said that of the speeches delivered by the four representatives of the corporation on the Board of the Trust the speech delivered by the first member (Mr. Wacchaj was the one which appealed to him the most. It was no wonder that Mr. Hormusjee liked that speech much, because what he wanted was a denunciation of the Trust and he had any amount of it in that speech. It would be remembered that on the previous occasion Mr. Hormusjee had remarked that the "fate of the Trust would be sealed within twenty-four hours." It was to be regretted that Mr. Hormusjee was not present at the meeting, otherwise he (Mr. Ibrahim) would have heartily sympathised with him in his sad disappointment. He deprecated the feeling and the spirit in which criticism of that kind had been levelled at the Trust. He had stated on the previous occasion, and he could not help repeating on the present occasion, that the spirit which ought to actuate the Corporation in their dealings with the Trust should be one of co-operation and unbroken harmony. If the Trust was committing any mistake by all means it should be pointed out, but not in the spirit in which Mr. Hormusjee had always done at that Board. The speaker then proceeded to deal with the arguments advanced in the members on the previous occasion. Replying to Mr. Manmohandas' observations on aquisition of properties, Mr. Ibrahim explained at some length the attitude he had taken up at the Board of the Trust in regard to that question and pointed out the difficulties which occurred to the Board in selling off the free-hold as against the lease-hold. They wanted some control on the class of buildings that were to be constructed. The original idea was to advertise properties for sale either free-hold or lease-hold at the option of the intending buyers. Having regard to the various classes of properties it was impossible to lay down a hard and fast line of action which would be applicable to all properties in the city and it was therefore that each property was specially considered on its own merits. The general principle laid down was that the Trust should pay a capitilised value of existing properties at 6per cent in certain districts such as Kalbadevi Road and Abdul Rahiman Street. They paid a capitalived value at 5 per cent, in respect of houses which were constructed an people for their own residence; and it might be mentioned that people spent a large sum of money in respect of such houses, irrespective of what such properties might yield in shape of rent, The areas built upon were comparatively small and there were open spaces surrounding those buildings and it was considered manifestly unjust to acquire these properties on the basis already explained by him. So far as the system for the acquisition of the properties was concerned the was of opinion that it had met with the satisfaction of a majority of the house owners. (Cries of "question, question.") Mr. Ibrahim proceeded to say that he used the words deliberately and asked if any member of the Corporation could come forward and point out properties which had been acquired under market value. There was a class of house-owners, who might, to a certain extent, have received slighly less than market value But they were those who for a number of years had defrauded the Municipality of their taxation. They habitually showed rents which were fifty or sixty per cent less than what they actually got.

Rao Bahadur Dhakjee Kashinathjee raised a point of order on the ground whether Mr Ibrahim was justified in at asking the house owners, who were not present to relbut the allegation.

The President ruled that Mr. Ibrahim was in order.

Mr. Ibrahim continuing his observations said that he could produce hundreds of instances in which the house-owners claimed and successfully established in court of law, considerably higher rents than those on which they paid the Municipal taxes. While the people were talking of the Trust confiscating private properties, not a single public spirited citizen had brought forward at least five per cent of those cases in which house owners had received less than the market value of their properties. There might be isolated instances in which the people might have got less on account of the reasons given by him; but in a majority of cases the house owners were satisfied with the way in which they were dealt with by the Trust.

Mr. Hormusjee Vakil, who had just arrived, raised a point of order. He asked if Mr Ibrahim was justified in making remarks on a point not raised by him in his opening speech and on which the members had no opportunity to speak. He (Mr. Hormusjee) was in a position to prove by facts and figures that the allegations made by Mr, Ibrahim were altogether unfounded.

The Chairman having ruled Mr. Ibrahim in order, the latter continued his remarks. He said that it was open to the house owners to satisfy the Special Collector that they were not getting the market value and if they were not satisfied with the decision of the Special Collector, it was open to them to go to the Tribunal of appeal and prove to its satisfaction that they were not getting the market value for their properties. In conclusion Mr. Ibrahim challenged any body to show five per cent of house-owners who had not received the market value of their properties and if they could prove that, then it would be time for them to agitate and bring to the notice of Government that it was a case of hardship.

The proposition was put to the vote and carried.

RAISING OF A NEW LOAN.

The Commissioner asked for urgency for the consideration of the report made by the sub-committee appointed by a Standing Committee resolution, on the raising of a new loan of thirty-seven lakhs and a half of rupees. The sub-committee in their report stated: "We are of opinion that application may be made to Government for sanction to the raising of a loan for the full amount mentioned by the Commissioner, and that for meeting the Interest and Sinking Fund charges of the loan the existing resources of the Municipality are quite sufficient, especially as it is expected that substantial contribution would, from time to time, be received from Government towards Plague Expenditure." Urgency having been granted, Dr. Viegas moved that the sub-committee's report be adopted and that the Commissioner be authorised to make application to Government for sanction to the raising of the loan.

The proposition was adopted.

SEWERAGE OF AGRIPADA.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved that the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation approved of his proposal to proceed with the work of the sewerage of the Agripada District at the estimated cost of Rs. 1,21,114 if the City Improvement Trust agreed to pay the share of the cost that might be finally settled as debitable to them, and would be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction the necessary funds for the purpose. That Messrs. K. R. R. Kavarana and others and Mrs. Adams Wylie be informed in reply to their letters that the matter complained of by them was receiving attention.

The Hon Mr Mehta moved an amendment to the effect that the matter be referred to a committee. The amendment was adopted.

THE FRAMJEE D. PETIT MEMORIAL FUND.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner, forwarding an application from the Trustees of the Framji Dinshaw Petit Memorial Fund for a site for the construction of a fountain in the memory of the deceased gentleman and the erection of his statue, and recommending that the site now occupied by the Fitzgerald Lamp Post near the Money School be given for the purpose and stating that if the Corporation approved of the proposal he would arrange further details.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that the consideration of the Commissioner's proposal that the site occupied by the Fitzgerald Lamp Post near the Money School be given to the Trustees of the late Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit Memorial Funds for the construction of a fountain and the erection of the statue of the deceased gentleman, be postponed and that the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation in the meanwhile whether, any and if so what conditions were attached to the gift of the Fitzgerald lamp column and fountain to the Municipality and what it was proposed to do with the lamp column when removed from the present position.

The proposition was agreed to.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, in accordance with a notice of motion moved:—That with reference to Corporation Resolution dated the 4th September 1902, the President be requested to forward to Government a copy of the report of the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution, dated the 19th August 1901, and move them to undertake at a very early date the necessary legislation to amend the Municipal Act as suggested in the report so that the amended Act may come into operation before the next General Elections take place.

Several members opposed the motion, which was on a division lost.

The Corporation was then adjourned to the 4th proximo.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. C. C. Watson, I.C.S., Political Agent, Halar Prant, passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard on the 16th March.

Major J. Davies, Assistant Political Agent, First Grade, has been allowed an extension of six months' furlough in continuation of the leave granted to him.

Captain E. F. Jacob, Indian Army, an Assistant Political Agent of the Second Grade in the Bombay Political Department, is appointed to be First Assistant to the Resident at Baroda.

Mr. J. A. Wahlinger, Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, has been allowed an extension for five months on medical certificate of the leave on medical certificate granted to him.

Sir Edmund C. Cox, Bart., Third Grade District Superintendent of Police, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 7th March to be followed by furlough for five months.

Mr. M. Kennedy, First Grade District Superintendent of Police, is granted privilege leave for three months, to be followed by furlough for nine months, from the 3rd June.

Mr. G. H. White, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Thana, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 23rd May.

Mr. G. Monteath, I.C.S., passed an examination in Kanarese according to the Higher Standard on the 18th March.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, I.C.S., was allowed an extension of furlough up to 15th March.

Mr. E. H. Aitken, B.A. (Bom.) acts as Chief Collector of Customs and Collector of Salt Revenue in Sind during the absence on leave of Mr. W. E. Young, or pending further orders.

The Reverend Philip Graydon Tibbs has been appointed Chaplain on probation on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment.

The Reverend Canon F. N. Hill, M.A., is appointed to attend the Lord Bishop of Bombay as Domestic Chaplain at Mahableshwar with effect, from the 20th April.

The Reverend S. Leigh-Lye acts as Senior Presidency Chaplain during the absence of the Reverend Canon Hill.

The Reverend H. W. Nelson acts as Chaplain of Ahmedabad during the absence of the Reverend S. Leigh-Lye.

The Reverend J. A. Sellar, on his return from furlough, becomes Chaplain of Deesa with Mount Abu.

Mr. F. G. Selby, M.A., Acting Director of Public Instruction, is granted privilege leave for three months, in combination with furlough for three months, from the date on which he is relieved.

Captain W. H. Dickinson, M.B., B.Ch., I.M.S., acts, as Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence, Grant Medical College, during the absence of Major T. D. C. Barry, I.M.S., on leave, or pending further orders.

Major M. A. T. Collie, M.B. (Aber.), C.M. I. M. S., acts as Obstetric Physician, Senior Surgeon and Senior Medical Officer, Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital, and in charge Bai Motlibai and Sir D. M. Petit Hospitals, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.D. (Dar.), I.M.S. or pending further orders.

Major A. Street, M.B., F.R.C.S. (England), I.M.S., acts as Presidency Surgeon, First District, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock.

Captain S. Evans, M.B., I.M.S., acts as Civil Surgeon, Poona, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. H. Henderson, F.R.C.S. (I) I.M.S., or pending further orders.

The Honourable Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C.I.E., I.C.S., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Political, Special, Judicial, Legislative and Separate Departments, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month and four days from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mrs. C. DeMonte, L.M. and S., has been granted privilege leave of absence for twenty-seven days, in combination with leave on medical certificate for five months and three days, with effect from the 2nd January.

Captain W. H. Dickinson, M.B. B.Ch., I.M.S., acts as Chemical Analyser to Government during the absence of Major T. D. C. Barry, I.M.S., on leave or pending further orders.

Major A. Street, M.B., F.R.C.S., I. M. S., has been appointed to do duty as an additional Inspector of Factories within the local limits of the First District of the City of Bombay during the half-year ending the 31st December.

REFERRING to a cabled summary of Mr. Chamberlain's speech on the "Burden of Empire," Sir Edmund Barton, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, remarked: "While there are British statesmen who think we should bear a larger proportion of army and navy expenditure, there is not one among them who does not recognize that we have a vast number of uses for our revenue in the work of colonial development, and that our conditions are not those of the taxpayers in the vastly older and more settled communities."

EUROPEAN NOTES.

A RESORT IN PICARDY FOR LONDONERS.

A BY-GONE TRAGEDY.

CURRANT MONOPOLY IN GREECE.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

In the days when Bournemouth was a desolate moorland and Cornwall an inhospitable county tenanted by fisher-folk; when Cromer was a tiny village and Llandudno a score of cottages; when, in short, fresh air was dreaded and pine woods were held to be dreary places unsuitable to invalids, for whom the pleasant society of Bath and Tunbridge Wells, of Homburg and Aix-les-Bains was infinitely preferable, a M. Harbeville was driven by chance to a little cape—Le Touquet, as the Picardy peasants named it—opposite the town of Etaples near Boulogne. He described it as a desert bench of sad and savage look. Probably at that time his opinion of the sites of Blankenberghe, of Trouville and of Dinard would have been expressed in even fiercer terms of disapproval. It is indeed strange to reflect how recent has been the change of holiday fashion in England and abroad from inland seas to great stretches of wind blown sands, from sipping the waters to plunging in the rolling breakers, from stately promenades to golf, cycling, and motoring. But what caused M. Harbeille so violent a shiver of disgust appealed to a worthy Paris lawyer, who found fascination in a solitude. In 1837 he brought the domain of Le Touquet and built himself a chateau in a grove of ragged firs on the edge of the dunes—a very pavilion on the links, reminiscent of Stevenson's most famous story.

As years slipped by the grew to love the place, and began to plant his great domain of sand and rush and close cropped ling with many thousands of hardy Scotch fire, while to the more sheltered folds of the land he brought maple and birch and silver beech. The trees grew and prospered despite the Channel gales, and soon his chateau lay in a forest of close upon three thousand acres, bigger, indeed, than the whole of Richmond Park or the Bois de Boulogne. He was a wise old man, this Paris lawyer, for the story is told how, as the end of life drew near to him, seeing the seaside places springing up around him, north and south, with ever-growing crowds from London and Paris flocking to them, yet with no beaches such as his, and no vast woodland for picnic, and cool shade, he took his children on to the highest dune and, pointing seaward, said to them: "I do not leave you much money, mes enfants, yet here is something better still—I leave you golden sands." The old lawyer's dream is coming true. But it was not to be through these of his own race that Le Touquet should see its development. For after a small corner had been covered with some 400 chalets—they call the place Paris Plage—two Englishmen came forward and bought the whole estate—sands, dunes, chateau, forests and all. The one was Allen H. P. Stoneham, a magnate in Australian gold mines, a friend and adviser to more than one Colonial Premier, and a fine rider to hounds; the other was John R. Whitley, the founder of Earl's Court, a man born for hard work and organisation.

Their scheme was simple. Here, they said, are sands which, for bathing, have no equal along the coast; here is a forest reaching down to the edge of the sea, while no other French or Belgian or Dutch watering-place has more than a few score wind-blasted trees to break the melancholy of the plains that lie behind its; here, lastly, is a site within four and a half hours of London and three of Paris; within easy reach, therefore, of nine millions of people. If under such circumstances, Le Touquet does not pay, we do not know what will. So they concluded, and set to work on the making of a fashionable watering place. There is to be a casino—probably in the forest, where the air blows cool even in the summer heats. Willie Fernie and J. H. Taylor have been overand report that there is plenty of room for two eighteen-hole golf courses. There is a sound and level stretch of two thousand yards where a straight mile for racing can easily be brought into order. Round the estate an automobile road will be constructed. Safe anchorage for yachts can be found in the estuary of the Canche, where Napoleon's flat bottomed flotilla lay when all England waited under the shadow of invasion less than a hundred years ago. The Duke of Argyll has accepted the post of honorary president of the golf club, Baron de Coubertin is organising an international sports committee, which will enter upon its programme this summer, and the Duc Decazes is rendering assistance with the yachting station. Arrangements are also being made for polo, cricket, and tennis matches.

But further details are unnecessary. Mr. Stonenam and Mr. Whitley can be trusted to give fashion's merrymakers a good time. Those who love nature without its curlingtongs and patches and powder, to whom casinos and promenades, smart restaurants, and elaborate toilettes are not of the first consequence in their holiday time, will seek Le Touquet for the beauty of wooded hills and streams, for the romance of ancient cities and battlefields—elements that are wanting in the French seaside towns where Londoners do greatly congregate. They can wander in the woods, where nightingales sing of an evening, where the carpets are of moss picked out with the tall scented spikes of the arenaria, and the air is clean with the smell of the pines. Or if they be so minded, there is Pleardy, with all the romance of a bygone time, when French and English clutched at each other's throats on the fields of Agincourt and Crecy, within an hour's journey. There is Etaples beloved of artists—many an old fisherman of the Canche has gone down to fame through famous pencils—where also Napoleon and Neywaited for the rush across the Channel that never came. To the north-east lies the chateau of Hardetol with its great woods, where wild boar still wallow in the marshes, and the walls stand whereon the ladies watched the knights battling in tournaments on the plain below. A lovely old castle is Hardelot, and the day seems all the fairer after a plunge into its dungeons, where chained skeletons still are found by the excavators. Such are Le Touquet and its surroundings. We can with these Englishmen good luck in their enterprise, for it will add a holiday resort to London's list that has no equal of its kind.

The Italian Government, upon the advice of the judicial authorities, has decided to refuse Russia's request for the extradition of M. Goetz, alleged to be an anarchist. He will not be allowed to remain at liberty in Italy, but will be simply taken to the frontier and set free.—Dalziel. A reference which Mr. Felix Volkhovsky has just made to the arrest of Mr. Michael R. Gotz at Naples, and to the reported demand by the Russian Government for his extradition, recalls a dreadful event which took place in Eastern Siberia towards the end of 1888. Mr. Gotz was one of the victims of the tragedy at Yakutsk, when a number of unoffending Siberian prisoners were massacred by soldiers under peculiarly atrocious circumstances. Thirty exiles, "under administrative order," were about to march forward to another station. An "administrative order" exile is one who has never been tried or condemned by any tribunal—a political suspect, in short. The Vice-Governor, Ostashine, issued new rules with regard to the march, and it was obvious to the exiles that if these rules were carried out most of the party would die on the road. They therefore drew up petitions requesting the restoration of the previous system. Orders were given them to await the reply at a particular house, and subsequently they were commanded by a subaltern officer of police to follow him to the administrative buildings, which they had before been warned not to do. Confused by these contradictory instructions, the unfortunate people hesitated, and in a short time the house was surrounded by soldiers, who first drove them into the house, clubbing, stabbing, and shooting them, and afterwards firing into the windows from the yard. Six exiles were killed, one of them a young woman, who was slain with the bayonet, and nine were wounded. A "court martial" was held, and three exiles were sentenced to death and duly hanged. On inquiry later, the Russian Government was satisfied that the Siberian authorities had acted unjustifiably, and such

of the exiles as survived, amongst them M. Gotz, were permitted to return to European Russia. Mr. Volkhovsky asserts that Mr Gotz could not have been concerned in the assassination of M. Sipiagnine Russian Minister of the Interior, who was shot in St. Petersburg on the 15th of April last Presumably. the demand for extradition has been made in connection with that deed, for which a Kieff student was arrested at the time.

Mr. Brotherton, M.P., and Messrs. Salmon and Backhouse, of Leeds, have arrived at Athens as the representatives of the British syndicate which is petitioning the Greek Government for a concession of the monopoly of currants. They will be received by the Premier. It has been stated here that the Greek Consul-General in London has criticised publicly the proposed currant monopoly, and several interpellations have been brought forward in the Chamber on the subject. M. Deligeorgis, ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, and other Deputies have insisted that the Consul-General shall be asked to justify his action. The Government has promised to make inquiries of the Greek Legation in London concerning the alleged interference of the Consul-General. In the Chamber M. Skouzes, Minister for Foreign Affairs, replying to an interpellation, stated that the British Minister had notified him that if the Bill now before the Chamber authorising an indefinite increase in the proportion retained by the Government of each shipment of currants for abroad was passed. The British Government would be obliged to take the measures necessary to protect British interests under the Anglo-Greek Commercial Treaty,—The system which the present Bill proposes to extend indefinitely was established in 1895 by the passing of the Retention Law, which provided that a certain limited proportion should be taken from each shipment of currants for abroad, The currants thus stopped from exportation are afterwards sold locally to distillers and wine makers in the country, and the proceeds devoted to the maintenance of an agricultural bank for the assistance of currant growers, the object of the whole system being to reduce the quantity of currants exported, with a view to maintaining the price abroad to the advantage of the growers.

An extraordinary story has been unfolded during the past week at the Assizes of Aix-en-Province, where Louis de Grau De la Torre, who declares that he is a Marquis and a Spanish grandee, has been tried upon a charge of murdering rival in a love affair, named Lavergne. De la Torre, before the present affair, was stated to have fought seven duels on account of love affairs. In 1899 he made the acquaintance in Paris of a music-hall artiste named Balandier. The intimacy lasted until August, 1901, when De la Torre had to leave France. Upon his return in October the Marquis found that his place in the affections of Mlle. Balandier has been applanted by Lavergne, whom he had hitherto considered his bosom friend. From this moment De la Torre conceived a violent hatred for his rival, and it was alleged that he tracked him to Marseilles and killed him. De la Torre first provoked Lavergne to a duel. He, however, only succeded in wounding Lavergne, who saved his own life by at a critical moment of the encounter, seizing his opponent's sword with his left hand. De la Torre then wrote that his term exceeded his hatred, but when Lavergne disappeared from Paris with Mlle. Balandier, the accused was at a great pains to discover their whereabouts. Eventually De la Torre found Lavergne in Marseilles, and on November 29 some loiterers saw two men struggling together. One of them took to flight, whilst the other staggered to a windship, and fell fainting on the floor declaring that he was wounded. He succumbed the following day from the injuries which had been inflicted by a knife, his last words being, "I have been assassinated; avenge me." In the prisoner's defence, Maitre Henri Robert sought to prove an alibi, The advocate General did not ask for the rigorous application of the law; but he demanded that the prisoner should be condemned for murder without premeditation. The Marquis De la Torre was acquitted of the charge of murder, but was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for the infraction of a decree by which he had previously been expelled from France.

According to the correspondent of one of the most authoritative Italian papers, it is only the tact and firmness of Leo XIII which has saved Europe from another Royal scandal. Not long ago the infanta Eulalie of Spain, sister of the late King, came to Rome and asked an audience of the Pontiff which was accorded after considerable delay. Once in the presence of the Holy Father, she immediately began to pour forth her anguish as a wife, asking, with all the eloquence at her command, for the annulment by the Church of her marriage with Prince Antoine d'Orleans, Duca di Galliera. The Pope received her confidence with great gentleness, but declared that in such a case she must have recourse to the Congregation of the Council, and that he would have to judge according to the sentence rendered by it. The Infanta attempted to argue her case, but the Pontiff charged the subject of conversation and soon after gave the signal of conge. The Spanish Government looked upon this mission of a the infanta Eulalie with anything but benevolence and represented matters in such a way to the Vatican that Leo XIII, while kind, was cold with regard to her petition for which she revenged herself by saying on the evening of her audience, to those who approached her, that she found the Holy Father very much aged and be coming quite childish. The another Princess after seventeen years of matrimony, suddenly finds her bonds unbearable and wishes to break them.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 23)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr C C Watson, I C S, Political Agent, Halar Prant, passed an examination in Gujrati according to the Higher Standard on the 6th March 1903.

In supersession of this Department Notification No. 633 dated the 28th Jan 1903 it is hereby notified that Major J Davies Asst Political Agent First Grade has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of six months' furlough in continuation of the leave granted to him in this Dept No. 1798 dated the 6th March 1903.

The privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for nine months notified in this Dept Notification No. 863 dated the 20th Jan 1903 as having been granted to Capt R S P. Bingar Asst Political Agent second grade from the 23rd March 1903 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it commenced from the 7th March 1903 and not from the former date.

The three months' privilege leave combined with furlough for seven months notified in this Dept Notification No 2103 dated the 23rd March 1903 as having been granted to Captain F Bibby has been Asst Political Agent Second Grade from the 1st April 1903 commenced from the 29th March 1903 and not from the former date.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govr in Council is pleased under Section 37 of the code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to invest Mr A D Brown I C S Asst Collr and Magte of the first class in the dist of Surat with the following additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—Power to require security for good behaviour (Section 110).

In supersession of Govt notification No 1903 dated the 7th April 1903 the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Narayan Balkrishna Bhat to return to duty to be Second Class Subordinate Judge Karjat displacing Rao Saheb Ganesh Laxshman Dekine.

Mr J A Wallinger third grade Asst Supt of Police has been allowed both the privilege leave of absence for India an extension for five months on medical certificate of the leave on medical certificate granted to him in Govt Notification No 2751 dated the 29th April 1902 as amended by Govt Notification No 229 dated the 29th May 1902.

In modification of Govt Notification No 1413 dated the 11th March last Sir Edmund C Cox first third grade Dist Supt of Police is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 7th March 1903 to be followed by furlough for five months.

Mr A Kennedy first grade Asst Supt of Police is granted privilege leave of three months to be followed by furlough for nine months from the 3rd June 1903 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr G H White Asst Supt of Police Thana is granted privilege leave for three months from the 23rd May 1903 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The leave on priv to affairs granted to Mr Lakshman Shamrao Kop Hear Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests fourth grade and Sub-divisional Forest Officer Satara in Govt Notification No. 1176 dated 18th Feb 1902 is commuted into privilege leave for sixteen days.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE JACOB SASSOON FREE SCHOOL.

INAUGURAL CEREMONY.

A WELL ATTENDED meeting of ladies and gentlemen of different nationalities was held yesterday evening in a shamiana in the compound of the Jewish Synagogue at Byculla, to witness the performance of the inaugural ceremony of the Jacob Sassoon Free School. Mr. Jacob Sassoon, the founder of the school, presided. Among those present were the Hon. Mr. Moses, Messrs. S. E. Shellim, R. H. S. Isaacs, Professor Haffkine Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Silas Sassoon, Mrs. Flora Sassoon, Dr. T. B. Nariman, Messrs. James Macdonald, John Wallace, S. J. David, N. S. E. Nissim, S. Nissim, J. E. Salmon, Mr. and Mrs S Abraham, Mr and Mrs Nathan, Mr. K R Cama, etc.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION.

Before the formal proceedings of the opening ceremony commenced, Mr. Charley Benjamin gave the early history of the institution. He said that about the year 1860 the late Mr. David Sassoon, the progenitor of the present Sassoon family, erected a Synagogue and School Buildings on a piece of land owned by him at Byculla and dedicated them with the usual form for the Worship of God and education of the Jewish children respectively. Mr. David Sassoon died in 1864 without providing for the upkeep of both the above. To carry on the charitable intention of the deceased therefore, the executor of his will with the concurrence of all interested parties in his estate set apart the sum of Rs. 30,000 as an endowment for this purpose and by a deed dated 1st June 1868 trustees were appointed to administer the affairs. Gradually, however, it was found that the income derived from this endowment fund, was only sufficient to maintain the synagogue alone and the firm of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. generously undertook to defray the whole of the expenses of the school, and this they continued to do for about thirty-five years, when towards the latter part of the year 1899 they sent in a notification to the effect that they discontinued to provide for its maintenance and in consequence on the 1st of January 1900 the school was closed. The Jewish community thereupon carried on the school to the end of the year by private subscriptions and meanwhile resolved at a meeting that they should approach Mr. Jacob Sassoon, the head of the community to enlist his sympathy and ask him to take over the care of the school and that a general petition be drawn up by the whole community to move a legal transference of the school to him. In this the community were successful. Mr. Jacob Sassoon promptly and generously agreed to provide for the school entirely at his expense provided that the school be named the Jacob Sassoon Free School and that the nomination of the committee and Trustees and the direction of management be in his hands. A communication was further addressed to him by the legally descended parties to the trust Deed of 1868 signifying their full concurrence in the change proposed by the community in which the present trustees also joined, giving their assent and acquiescence to Mr. Jacob Sassoon's terms and to his applying to the High Court for the purpose of taking over the school. Thus the community was fortunate in finding ready support in Mr. Jacob Sassoon's benevolence and generosity, as it was the only solution of the impasse the school had come to and therefore all concerned gladly came forward to support the movement of the school into Mr. Jacob Sassoon's hands. With this object therefore a plaint was filed in the High Court and the several petitions from all concerned pertaining to the transfer were submitted by the Advocate General. All expenses in this connection were cheerfully defrayed by Mr Jacob Sassoon. After a good deal of laborious legal proceedings the Advocate General succeeded in obtaining the necessary decree. Here it may be mentioned that great praise is due to Messrs Craigie, Lyon and Owen, Solicitors for their invaluable help in this behalf The High Court must have seen the importance and the good such a change would effect and no doubt were largely influenced thereby in their decision. Soon after preparations were set forward by Mr Jacob Sassoon who gave an endowment fund of Rs 1,00,000 ordered the school building to be thoroughly renovated and new furniture added and also a new Strangers' House of Rest House for Rabbis which is being built in the compound behind the Synagogue for all of which he granted an extra donation of Rs 15,000. He further formed a Trust to control the funds and the affairs of the school, appointing Sir Jacob Sassoon, the Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Misses; messrs S. E. Shellim, R H S Isaacs, Shooker Abraham and A S Sassoon. It has also been arranged to form a general committee for the management and proper control of the working of the school. Thus the school has been launched forth upon its forward career from this day equipped with substantial funds and under influential competent management for all time. The gratitude of the Jewish community and the generations yet to come cannot sufficiently extol the high spirit of benevolence and liberality that has actuated Mr. Jacob Sassoon and this we suspect has in no small measure been furthered by the kindly influence and charitable nature of the good lady who is his worthy partner in all works of charity, Mrs. Jacob Sassoon We would say not only the larger society but the far reaching effects of the cause of education to the community cannot be sufficiently over-estimated. To think of the untold blessings of free education that this institution will place within the reach of many a poor family and the children yet unborn, who in their time but for this institution might never have had the chance of receiving enlightenment and becoming respected members of society, nay, who can say, but some of them unlike the poet Gray's "Full many a flower born to blush unseen and waste its fragrance on the desert air", might rise to great eminence taking their start from the education received at this institution in their early years. Then only will be realized to the fullest the great good and deep forethought of the munificence and the inestimable benefits secured to the community by this important bequest for which the community do without doubt raise their voices in grateful acknowledgement to the Giver of all good, who through the instrumentality of His servant has done so good a thing. And last but not least this Institution will stand out for all time as a pillar of light shedding undying lustre on the generous aims and charitable motives of the honoured head of the community, the present munificent donor Mr. Jacob Elias Sassoon (Applause).

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Jacob Sassoon, in addressing the meeting, said: Ladies and Gentlemen, you have just heard the report that has been read to you, and it will therefore be unnecessary for me to go over the details again. My revered grand-father, the late Mr David Sassoon having seen the pressing necessities that existed to meet the children of the poor of our community, if they were to occupy in the world such positions of respect and trustworthiness as we strongly wish for them, began to make arrangements as you have heard, by which the desired education might be secured. Only his death prevented the completion of that arrangement At the close of 1899 my uncles and cousin Sir Edward Sassoon had discontinued the assistance, which up to that time they had been giving as a grant and having considered it imperative on me to endeavour to fulfil what I am assured must have been his earnest wish, i.e. to provide education for our poor Jewish children in this city. It is this object which I am trying to carry out by opening this school to day. The obstacles which being the necessary preliminary arrangements having been overcome, the school will from today be carried on as the "Jacob Sassoon Free School". And I need hardly say how exceedingly anxious I am that the benefits which the school may confer should be used to the best advantage, and that those educated here may be inspired with a desire for knowledge and especially such knowledge as will serve to make them useful citizens and good God fearing members of society. At first the aim is to secure solid elementary instruction, in both Hebrew and English; but should any pupil show excellence in studies and conduct sufficient to justify assistance to higher education being given in the school a hope may be entertained that, if possible, such assistance may be found. The school is to be in the full sense of the word, a free school, as no fee whatever is to be charged. We have calculated that 200 children may, for the present be educated. My desire is that the teaching shall be carried on with patient tactful kindness so that the teacher may secure the confidence and good will of the pupil without which the lesson of discipline and morality will be of no avail. Both teachers and pupil must endeavour to secure and maintain a good tone throughout the school, and while I may through my haven the young lives who have its doors for the serious business of life, I would not forget the very valuable help Mr. Sooker Abraham has afforded me in carrying out so far the object I have in view. His practical interest in the affairs of the school has been unfailing, and I would here acknowledge my indebtedness for his friendly labour. I may say that Mr. Macdonald, who now for so many years interested himself in the welfare and advancement of the Jewish community, has been assisting me in his advice, and I trust that as one of the Directors of the School, he will continue to use his wide and varied educational experience for the benefit of the school so that it may reap the fruits of his wide knowledge and thus grow up into a sound and healthy institution. Ladies and Gentlemen, I have now the pleasure to declare the School opened from this day. The Master will enter the names of attending pupils and the school will be full swing from the 1st, May; and I wish, every success. (Cheers.)

MR. MACDONALD'S SPEECH.

Mr. James Macdonald said: Mr. Sassoon has been kind enough to make mention of my name, and my interest in his work and in the Jewish community generally. With your permission I shall tell you how and where this interest originated. Long before leaving Scotland for the shores of India and when with anxious care I was examining the foundation of my own faith I was most powerfully attracted to the peculiar position occupied by the Israelites in the history of the nations of the world. I found that this nation dating from primival times and coming within the range of history upwards of three thousand years ago had seen the rise, decline and fall of the most ancient empires and yet even as the bush burned on mount Horeb and was not consumed so this nation still possesses the vitality necessary for active and continued existence. This fact alone made the subject of the highest attractive interest to me. But it can hardly be told how greatly my interest was increased when by further study and comparison, I was forced to the conclusion that the highest culture on which the most advanced modern nation pride themselves had its origin with the two creative nations—the Hellenes and the Hebrews, that, to put it otherwise, man was raised from barbarism and savagery to culture and refinement by the sole aid of these two peoples, the Greeks and the Jews. In the regeneration of civilisation the participation of the Greeks is granted without an indissenting voice, No one denies that the Greeks scattered abroad the budding blossoms of the beautiful in art and the ripe fruits of a higher intelligence, One can find the embodiment of their intellectual genius in their literature from which as well as from surviving leads in the fine arts, a new life giving energy still impress forth. These Greeks are long since dead and may it not be possible that just as at the age of an illustrious, man a friend sometimes even over, rates his merit, so we may be conceding to the Greeks much which, on calmer consideration we might be unable to justify. Their arts and their wisdom could not save them from destruction Of the other creative race—the Jews, may we not, just on account of their continued existence be loath to acknowledge their merits and moral attainments. For myself I believe that the Israelites alone effected the emancipation of a man by proclaiming holiness to be "a sinequanon" in the life of man, the equal right of man, and all that is included in the term humanity. Although they have erected no colossal buildings, or any notable architectural monuments, they have left poetical conceptions which adequately reflect the highest ideals of life as these are described in the beadful psalms of David and the other sweets singers of Israel and in the poetically fashioned eloquence of the prophets. Our God is the cry in song and story and truth is the fundamental quality in both. The historical style of the Israelite pictured events only according to the canons of truth, and without any endeavour to excuse or hide the shortcomings of heroes, Kings or nations. If Greek literature, as I believe elevated the dominion of Art, and its conceptions, Hebrew literature liberalised the domain of holiness and morality. The continued existence of the Gowish race through long epochs of time containing for them but little peace and security, and, too frequently, periods in which they were dragged along in the fierce whirl of passing events is due to its devotion, however wavering, to the one living and true God, and observance of the law which the promulgated to them from amidst the thunders and lightnings of Sinai. These to lengthened remarks about the past, leave me but a few minutes to refer to the necessity that has for years existed to provide elementary education for the poor of the community in Bombay. As many of you know, I have been in charge of schools in Bombay, for upwards of thirty five years, and latterly, owing to the increasing numbers of Gewish children pressing into these schools and the stringent rates of Government the portion of one having to refuse the piteous petitions of anxious fathers and mothers has been most unenviable. This difficulty will now wholly, if not entirely, be removed by the generous liberality of the Mr. Jacob Sassoon. The benefactions of the Sapoon family are well-known. We have the same in our Mechanic Institute, in the Reformatory, and now in the Jacob Sassoon Free School. You have been told how a fountain of learning was opened many years ago by Mr. Jacob Sassoon's revered grand-father, Mr. David Sassoon, how his trustees carried it on till the 1st January, 1900 when, for some reason or another, the pecuniary flow ceased, and only an intermittent flow continued for one year. For 21-2 years some 200 children have been without the elements of education; and as I think of the high hopes anticipated in connection with the establishment of this School on a solid and satisfactory basis, I am filled with a great regret that by this temporary drought, whatever may have been its cause (and I am against criticizing motives) thirst of so many has remained unquenched, and these children have for fourth part of the time allowed to school life suffered a deprivation which must cripple their mental and moral activities for the rest of their lives. "Er," as it has been said, "of all sad words of tongue and pen the saddest are In might have been." This is not a time for the indulgence of regrets. The stream dried up for so long has once more begun to flow, and Mr. Sassoon is now placing it within the power of this and succeeding generations to drink deep and freely at the fountain of wisdom and instruction. And I am glad that the name of Mr. Sassoon has not been omitted, for I am well aware how keen has been her interest, and how sympathetic her support since the present scheme had its inception.—(Loud Cheers.).

Mr. Arthur Booker, on behalf of Mr. A. S. Abraham, said:—Owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr. Shooker Abraham, I take the liberty of rising to perform the pleasing task of responding on his behalf to the very kind allusion made by Mr. Jacob Sassoon toward him which I feel certain he will greatly value. Knowing him so well I feel perfectly entitled to remark that any work taken in hand by him was most heartily performed with any desire to our special acknowledgement, but that he has gone about it in his usual quiet and unostentatious way. I am convinced that the share of the work which was allotted to him he considered it a duty to carry out and I know that it was extremely pleasing and gratifying to him that any suggestion which he put forward was readily acceded to by Mr. Sassoon even though additional expenditure would be entailed and he has been much moved by the liberality so cheerfully extended to varas the last tuition by Mr. Sassoon. The recognition of Mr. Abraham's work which he has considered so insignificant, will, I am sure, be much appreciated by him.

The proceedings then terminated.

GOLD MINING AT WEIHAIWEI.

THE N.-C. Daily News has received the following from the Secretary of the Weihaiwei Gold Mining Co., Ltd.:—

The Directors of the Weihaiwei Gold Mining Co., Ltd., cabled their Manager at Weihaiwei as follows:—"Have published your telegram, do you confirm unfavourable report Sugar Loaf, Clarke's claim, shareholders anxious more details, act to the best of your judgment, telegraph or write"—and have to-day (Tuesday) received the following:—"Confirm my telegram of 20th March; wait my letters of 21st March and 23rd March.—Dawson.

The Report of 21st March to hand on the 25th March shows that Blanket Lodes have been found on the Sugar Loaf Hill and Clarkes claim. Nevertheless our technical adviser, Mr Duff, recommends continuation of the work on these claims. The Report dated 23rd March is not yet to hand. The N. C. Daily News of the 23th ult. published the following telegram from Weihaiwei:—"Sugar Loaf producing good looking ore, carrying free gold and considerable sulphurets. Have started drifting, wait my letter of this date—Dawson.

MUTINY AND MURDER AT SEA.

THE survivors of a licensed fishing junk which arrived at Shankiwan on the 27th ult. had a wierd tale to lay before Police Inspector Robertson at Ho chong. They state that on Thursday, the 23rd ult. when about 160 miles from port, the three members of the crew who were on watch mutinied, and killed the skipper, his concubine and child, and threw the bodies overboard. Later, four of the crew attacked the murderers, so they say, and in order to escape capture two of the murderers jumped overboard, and were never seen again. In the evening, the third man went into the Captain's cabin, broke open his box, stole about dol. 200 and the cutting a hole in the stern of the craft, also jumped into the sea and disappeared. There were only four of the crew left, and as soon as they arrived at Shankiwan they reported the affair to the police, who are now carrying out investigations.

The four men were subsequently arrested, and brought before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistracy, charged with manslaughter. They were remanded for a week.

INVESTIGATION of the Admiralty accounts by the Accounts Committee of the House of Commons has revealed that half the royalty on the Belleville boilers originally order d for the Queen, the Berwick, and the Severn was paid in advance by the Admiralty, but when the order was cancelled was never refunded. Mr. Arnold-Forster will be asked by Sir William Allan why the money was not repaid, and what was the amount. We believe it was over £20,000!

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all hemists, grocers, &c

MOAT FARM MYSTERY.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF MISS HOLLAND.

PRISONER'S EXPLANATION.

DOUGAL arrived at Saffron Walden under a heavy escort from Cambridge Gaol at ten o'clock on March 27, and was immediately driven to the Court House. Superintendent Pryce, who had charge of the Saffran Walden division four years ago, since which time Miss Holland has been missing has arrived to give evidence.

The prisoner was brought before a full bench of magistrates, and was charged with forging and uttering a cheque valued at £28 15s., payable to Heath, dated August 28, 1902, purporting to be drawn by Miss Camille Holland, the missing woman, at Claverling, on August 28, Mr. Arthur Newton intimated that the prisoner pleaded not guilty.

CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Pearce, in opening the proceedings, said the evidence, he thought, would disclose a somewhat remarkable, certainly a very interesting, story dealing as it did with the mysterious disappearance some few years ago of a lady of means, and the subsequent dealing by the prisoner with her property extending over a period of several years. The actual charge in the warrant was that of forging and uttering a cheque for £28 15s, the cheque being drawn on the National Provincial Bank, and dated August 1902, and purporting to be signed by Miss Camille Cecil Holland and payable to J. Heath. That was however a very small part of the case which would be presented to the Bench being only one item in a long series of forgeries by means of which the prisoner had manipulated the property of this lady and therefore the case would occupy some considerable time The prisoner was a married man, and in 1895 made the acquaintance of this lady—Miss Holland—who was a maiden lady between fifty and sixty years of age, and was possessed of considerable means. She was also possessd of a quantity of furniture and jewellery and other effects. In December, 1898, the prisoner and this lady took a furnished house, which they resided in for some weeks at Raesocrs, Sussex, as man and wife, The lady was undoubtedly Miss Holland, and she paid the rent with her cheque on the National Provincial Bank. In January, 1899, they came to reside in lodgings with Mrs. Wiskin at Saffron Walden, while they purchased the Moat House, and this address would play an important part in the case. Miss Holland paid the purchase money, which amounted to £1,500, and they went into possession of the house on April 27, 1899, living there as man and wife.

MISS HOLLAND'S DISAPPEARANCE.

She, however, was not there for more than a few weeks, but the prisoner practically resided therefrom that time up to the present with two short intervals. Miss Holland left about the 20th May, 1899, and went away in circumstances which tended to show that she intended to return within a few hours. She did not return at all as far as the prosecution could ascertain. There was no evidence to show that she ever came back to the farm after the date he had mentioned. She was undoubtedly gone by the month of June, 1899, because in that month the vicar visited the farm and found the prisoner's own wife, Mrs. S. H. Dougal, installed there. She was first of all introduced to the vicar as the widowed daughter of the prisoner, but subsequently it was acknowledged that she was his wife. She resided at the farm for some considerable period, practically until the prisoner commenced divorce proceedings some time last year. During the time prisoner had resided at the farm, from April, 1898, up to the present time, letters had been delivered to the house in his own name and also in the name of Miss Holland. The question arose, and it might be desirable to know, what became of Miss Holland. It was important for the prosecution to know what was the prisoner's explanation, for he was the person who would be expected to have some intimate knowledge.

DOUGAL'S STORY TO THE POLICE.

Prisoner (continued counsel) had given an explanation. He was visited owing to circumstances which came to the knowledge of the police on the 4th of this month by Superintendent Pryce who asked him if he could give any information so as to trace Miss Holland. Prisoner replied that he knew nothing about her and that he had not seen her or heard of her since he left her at Stansted Railway Station about three years ago. He drove her there, he said, with her luggage which he believed consisted of two boxes. He knew none of her relatives or friends, and she left nothing belonging to her in his house. They had a tiff, he went on, a few days before she left in consequence of the servant girl telling her that he had during that night tried to get into her bedroom, this was false, as the knocking was caused by the weight of the clock striking the wall when he was winding it. He said that Miss Holland was somewhere about forty years of age and very reticent. He first saw her four years ago at Cambers ell-green. She told him that she was secretary to a ladies club in the West-end. He lived with her it to do, Saffron Walden and at the Moat. She never told him that she had travelled greatly on the Continent, In she had any money or railway stocks or shares he was not aware of it. He had not, he said, received any letters addressed to her, but he had received a number of circulars, He had not signed any papers or signed any one the name of Miss Holland, and had not received any money or any thing else belonging to her. He declared that the Moat House and lands did not belong to her as he purchased them with his own money. Miss Holland, the accused added replying to the police, used to receive letters from a man who represented himself to be a sea captain and she received one from him two days before she left. The superintendent of police said: "It is said she is shut up in this house. Will you let me have a look round?" The accused laughed and said: "Certainly; go where you like." The superintendent did look round. The accused was asked if it was correct that he had given some of Miss Holland's clothes to his wife and servant, and that they had had them altered. He replied: I could not do that because she left nothing behind her. That was the prisoner's account of the absence of this lady.

THE BEGINNING OF HIS BANKING ACCOUNT.

It was important in this connection to look into the financial matter which formed the subject of these charges. This lady having disappeared, what became of her property her banking account and securities amounting to about £6,000? Very soon after her disappearance the prisoner opened an account at the Birkbeck Bank where there was placed to his credit at first £670 which came from Miss Holland's which formed the subject of these charges. It would be necessary to show the prisoner's dealings in stocks and shares, and it would be submitted by the prosecution that a large number of the documents, by means of which the fund had appropriated the greater part of this lady's property, were forgeries. In nearly every case there was what purported to be the signature of Miss Holland to documents, and in a great many instances there were traces of the hand writing of the prisoner. As soon as this lady appeared large sums of money were drawn out of her account, and by the prisoner.

POLICE ENQUIRIES AND ARREST OF THE PRISONER.

Counsel said he should offer evidence to shew that prisoner had undoubtedly sold this lady's securities and appropriated the proceeds. After Pryce called upon him he, on March 5 last, drew out his own account at the Birkbeck—£305—leaving only 16s, to his credit. The police proceeded to make investigations and obtained information on which a warrant was granted, and prisoner was arrested on the 18th of this month at the Bank of England, where he was endeavouring to change notes. On the way to the police station he attempted to escape, but was recaptured. There was about £552 on the prisoner, and also a curious ring, the property of Miss Holland. His statement that there was none of her things at the farm was absolutely incorrect. A considerable quantity of her furniture and other things were there, in lugging across (produced) which she used to wear. Witnesses were then called.

EVIDENCE OF MISS HOLLAND'S NEPHEW.

Ernest Legrande Holland, civil servant of Somerset House, was the first witness for the prosecution. He said his aunt was very careful for her money and was a good business woman. The cheque for £2 15s. produced was not in her hand writing. In 1893 she had £3,000. He identified the articles found at Moat Farm.

Cross-examined, he said he had not seen his aunt's writing for seven years.

Mrs. Wiskin, widow of Walden, deposed to the prisoner and Miss Holland lodging with her. Witness said they lived as man and wife from January 26 to April 27 1899. Letters addressed to Miss. C. C. Holland came to the house.

Superintendent Pryce of Epping detailed an interview he had with the prisoner in March. The prisoner denied all knowledge of her whereabouts or of shares or stocks.

The Exchange Telegraph Company's Portsmouth correspondent says the Fareham woman wanderer has never been identified but she is not Miss Holland. Curiously enough Dougal was recently in the Fareham district. The police watched him fearing he was about to leave the country.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals "Rowland's" Odonto. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and induces a healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and chemists for "Rowland's" Odonto, of Hatton Garden, London.

BARONET'S ROMANCE.

WEDDING EXCHANGED FOR A FORTNIGHT'S HOLIDAY.

WORKHOUSE REPRIEVE.

Sir Gordon Macgregor, late of West Ham Workhouse, is now enjoying life in the neighbourhood of Bristol at one of the healthiest spots in England.

The romantic story of his translation from the workhouse to a society mansion by a lady who had arranged a profitable marriage for him and his engagement was followed by the sudden announcement that it had been broken off.

The lady who so nearly became Lady Gordon Macgregor is reported to be an elderly and wealthy lady resident of Stoke Bishop, near Bristol. She is of middle age, mild-mannered, and soft-spoken and seems just the sort of helpmate the baronet needs.

She informed an "Express" representative that, everything having been arranged for the marriage, Sir Gordon Macgregor went down for the ceremony. She admitted that the baronet was more of an invalid than she had supposed, but, she added, it was more on account of a lengthy conversation I had with the lady to whom I am companion that I changed my mind.

TOO MUCH OF AN INVALID.

"She had been most kind to me, and had promised that I might bring Sir Gordon to live with us here, but I felt that I could not bring another invalid to the house. It was on the grounds of duty that I changed my mind.

"Sir Gordon has been most kind over it, and has behaved in a perfectly honourable manner. I am very sorry indeed for him, and I think it would have been better had the society people left him alone."

As a sort of solace to the baronet after his long journey and disappointment, the lady with whom his ex-fiance lives is bearing the expense of a fortnight's holiday for him in the neighbourhood. Sir Gordon's own views were also elicited in an interview. He said:—

"Of course I was disappointed, but I am very happy in this delightful spot. I am being helped along by strangers. I never know what the next post will bring.

"Everyone has been most kind to me. My general health is excellent, and I get plenty of fresh air around the lodgings I now occupy."

The baronet went on to say that he had been driving over the very spot where his mother lived as a girl, and he recalled with emotion many memories of his more prosperous youth. He seemed greatly affected, and frequently repeated the words "forty years ago."

"I feel nothing but deep respect," he continued, "for the lady who was to have become my wife. Under the circumstances, I think she did right in breaking the engagement."

Sir Gordon also expressed his gratitude to the lady who is bearing the expense of his holiday on the Bristol Downs.

Sir Gordon asserted that the society lady who took him from West Ham Workhouse had been his greatest friend. "But," he continued, "the only woman I ever loved was my mother."

GUERNSEY GHOST.

WEIRD TALE OF A HAUNTED HOUSE.

BLOOD-STAINED PHANTOM.

A REMARKABLE ghost sensation is disturbing the serenity of St. Peter Port, Guernsey, where a local photographer has just vacated his residence on the ground that he and members of his family have been terrified by supernatural visitations.

The photographer states that when taking his meals, he has seen arms reaching over his head and endeavouring to take away his food. The pictures on the walls have moved in a weird fashion, and there were sounds of rattling chains and ringing bells.

One evening the tenant's daughter saw an apparition clad in white coming down the stairs. It possessed only one hand, the fingers of which were twice the ordinary length and streaming with blood.

The spectral visitant, seen on another occasion by the daughter, indicated that her mother's brooch which was missing, would be found in the range in a certain room. Here it was discovered.

This so preyed on the girl's mind that she had to take to her bed, and finally the weird manifestations became so frequent that the photographer decided to leave the house.

Huge crowds gathered nightly round the place, and the authorities deputed several constables to watch the house.

When one of these entered the premises a mat flew in his face. Another officer, while sitting in one of the rooms, felt his chair being lifted in mid-air. He fled in terror.

After this a number of prominent residents endeavoured to solve the mystery. They chalked the stairs, locked a chocolate box in one of the cupboards and left the premises apparently secure.

When they returned shortly afterwards there were footprints on the chalked stair-case, and the chocolate box was on the middle of a table, with a feather balanced on the top of it. Yet the cupboard in which the box was placed was still locked.

Being incredulous as to the truth of these reports, Mr. Turner, a local resident arranged to pass several nights on the premises.

With only his dog for company, he locked himself in, put out the lights and waited for ghostly revelations.

Once when he was in the basement, from which a range had been removed for the purpose of ascertaining if any human remains were interred in the place, he felt a touch on the knee.

Striking a light, he held himself in readiness for supernatural developments, but discovered only his faithful dog by his side.

On a number of subsequent nights his vigil was equally unproductive and Mr. Turner now offers to forfeit a sum of £10 to a local charity if anyone spending a night in the house in his company witnesses anything mysterious or unusual.

UNIONIST PARTY DISSENSIONS.

AN EXCHANGE OF STRONG METAPHOR.

THERE are more evidences of the bitter nature of the quarrel in the Unionist ranks. Sir James Fergusson writes to the "Telegraph" to reinforce "An Old Unionist." He says: During a long experience of Parliament and acquaintance with the Conservative Party, I have never known an attack upon a Government so organised and pressed with so much bitterness and apparent determination by members elected to support it. The manner of the attack and the perseverance on many occasions to hostile divisions have indicated rather a desire to displace Ministers than to obtain a modification of their measures.

Mr. Ernest Beckett writes in a very different strain in reply to a letter from Major Rasch. Addressing his communication from the House of Commons, he says:—

Major Rasch announces to the world in his letter that he is a humble Boeotian. Judging by his anxiety to attract attention on all occasions, his humility might be questioned by some, but by his language and style he makes plain to everyone that he is a Boeotian of the finest flavour. He draws his epithets from the muck-heap and his illustrations from the pigsty, and betrays, as might be expected, a closer acquaintance with the more disgusting habits of dogs than with the ordinary courtesies of gentlemen. But with regard to him and his like it would be wise to follow the advice given by Virgil to Dante, when he shared a disposition to linger too long among some of the "least erect" spirits in the Inferno, "Non ragionam di lor, ma guarda e passa." Let us talk not of such, but look and pass on.

The letter which provoked this outburst appeared the previous day. In it Major Rasch wrote: "The Treasury Bench is limited, and there are more pigs than lacteal appendages, as we say in Boeotia. Do they hope for recognition? Or is it as my coachman replied when I asked why dogs eat grass. 'Because it makes 'em sick, and they likes it'"?

AFFAIRS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

FIGHT WITH LADRONES.

THE "Manila Times" of the 27th ult. states:—This morning while two companies of Philippine Scouts were travelling between San Francisco del Monte and Mariquina they encountered a large force of ladrones numbering at least 170 guns. A sharp battle ensued and there were many casualties, Lieutenant Reese of the Scouts was shot through the leg; one sergeant and one corporal were killed outright and about ten other scouts wounded. The number killed and wounded on the ladrone side cannot now be told but the meagre report says it is very large. The commander of the enemy was killed. He was gaily decorated with a red sash and it is believed that he was "General" San Miguel. The news arrived in Manila at about 1-30 p.m. and at time of going to press no further information can be gained.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

THE Royal Assent to the Gordon Bennett

M. A. P. IN THE BOUDOIR.

"ELEGANT LEISURE" was a watchword of the eighteenth century. But now, in these strenuous times of motors, trusts, and telephones not even the richest of us can venture to think of repose. And still less those who have to watch and wait for the decrees and vagaries of fashion. We must always anticipate the seasons. The importance of accessories has often been dwelt upon in this column—veils, gloves, shoes, neckties, and parasols; and parasols shall be the text of this week's sermon.

Women may change their minds and also be illogical, so my readers will kindly excuse the somewhat inconsequent statement that parasols have now ceased to exist! But this is very nearly the truth; and I might, indeed, go one better, and say that umbrellas are now almost non-existent also. The en-tout-cas is charmingly available, and covers our heads on every conceivable occasion. Smart women require many parasols (after all, that is the most portable word) during the run of the year, and this is a matter that demands much management. If money is plentiful a good dresser will have a parasol to match each gown; but the "hard-ups"—always a big majority—must make three or four do the work of a dozen. The wise woman will present herself with the following collection: a smart black; a scarlet—suitable for country and river use—a white brocade, to accompany her white muslins, etc.; and a navy blue or dark violet, to belong by right to the serge or cloth costume of the moment. The foregoing must all be of the en-tout-cas persuasion; but a "bona fide" parasol of black lace may be thrown in as a good extra, to see service at Ascot, and at July garden-parties.

Handles are a serious subject, for it is certain that the handle makes the en-tout-cas, and a clever dresser will buy a beautiful handle, destined to do duty again and again. The two best and most convenient forms are the round knob, and the crutch handle, as either of these shapes is artistic and also convenient to hold. With regard to materials, the useful can easily be combined with the beautiful. Dresden china, mother-o'-pearl, and tortoiseshell all make desirable handles; jade goes well with a green gown, and I have seen dark blue enamel and brown-gold amber, which have formed what may be termed "articles de luxe." For the en-tout-cas of every-day life nothing can beat a crutch-shaped handle of dark tortoiseshell, tipped and clasped with narrow, flat bands of real gold. If a knob-shaped handle is desired, a knob of clear crystal set in gold, makes an excellent and very useful design, and one that is specially suitable to pale blue, pink, or mauve sunshades. The white brocade en-tout-cas should have a handle of iridescent mother-o'-pearl.

Silver handles look well and have many admirers but with the cheapened price of the metal they have become extremely common and would be religiously avoided by a smart dresser because silver is warranted to soil and spoil her spotless white kid gloves. Anything eccentric should be passed by on the other side; we have had enough and to spare of wooden monstrosities—painted parrots, cats and dogs, red-cheeked apples, etc.—and simpler shapes in better materials seem more to the taste of 1903. A charming en-tout-cas that I wot of is in black silk, with a slender ebony stick and crutch handle, the latter tipped with gold; and half-way down the stick has been slipped a gold ring—a real finger ring—set in small rubies and diamonds. Many women, when ordering a gown of some uncommon colour, buy a few extra yards of material to make a sunshade; and lengths of silk picked up as sale-bargains can be profitably turned to the same purpose. If economy is an object, the ordinary umbrella shop might provide a handle, use the silk as a covering, and turn out a decidedly decorative en-tout-cas.

The King and Queen have left London. The flat-race season has commenced, but the Grand National Steeplechase was the smart function of the week. Weather warm and fine, and March promises to go out like the proverbial lamb.

Susan Lady Malmesbury and Sir John Ardagh have returned to their residence in Queen's Gate. Lady Malmesbury began life as Miss Susan Hamilton, of Fyne Court Somersetshire; and married, as her first husband, the celebrated Lord Malmesbury, author and statesman, who died in 1889. After some years of widowhood, Lady Malmesbury married Sir John Ardagh, a keen soldier, who has seen service, and held many important posts under Government. She is tall, dark, dignified women, of the type that French people happily discribe as a "belle laida." Literary work, and philanthropic enterprise attract her, especially the emigration of women; and she now acts as one of the leading light of the South African Expansion Committee. She writes with a facile pen, and on a variety of subjects—on cycling, against the bridge mania, and in favour of the advancement of women. Lady Malmesbury is herself an expert cyclist, and a great authority on "wheels" and wheelwomen.

Mrs. Adrian Hope has returned to her residence More House, Tite street. She was Miss Laura Troubridge, a sister of Sir Thomas Troubridge, and married in 1888. This Lady whose pictures are exhtbited at the Graves Galleries, is now one of the foremost pastelpainters of the day, and one of her kindest and earliest patrons was the late Queen Victoria. Since that time, Mrs. Hope has painted Royalties and celebrities not a few, including Princess Ena of Battenberg, and Princess Mary Victoria of Wales, the latter portrial being intended for the sole benefit of the Children's Salon. She has also done charming pictures of Lady Hermione Graham, Lady Helen Forbes, Lady Adela Cochrane and Lady Ranfurly. Mr. and Mrs. Adrain Hope have a pretty litte daughter, named Jacqueline, who has already acted as bridesmaid at several smart Society weddings. Their home in Tite Street is a museum of curiosities, and a treasure house of art. It contains Spanish cabinets, quaint pottery, a fan that belonged to a Buddhist priest, the Coronation prayer-book of Charles the First, and the writing-desk of James the Sixth.

Sir Robert and Lady Frances Gresley have arrived in London. Lrdy Gresley was Lady Frances Spencer Curchill, and is sister of the Duke of Marlborough, and of Lady Lilian Grenfell; and her mother is the charming and popular Lady Blandford. In 1893, while still quite a girl, she became the wife of Sir Robert Gresley, a young man, but—as the sying goes—already his own father," and the owner of a fine old house and estate. It was a love marriage pur et simple: and since that time, Lady Frances has devoted herself to husband and home and seems to care little for the gaieties of London. Sir Robert Gresley is fond of sport and a good shot; and he and his wife are in the smart shooting set and entertain pleasant parties at Drakelowe Hall their country place in Derbyshire. The Gresley baronetcy is one of the most ancient, and dates from 1611; and it was doubtless on this account that Sir Robert and Lady Frances Gresley appeared among the very few baronets and their wives who were privileged to receive invitations to King Edwardd Coronation. They have two children, boys, ages respectively seven and nine.

Lady Farquhar has left London for the Riviera. This lady was once Miss Emily Packe, and married as her first husband the late Sir Edward Scott, of Sundridge Park, Kent. After some years of wealthy widowhood she became thew ife of Lord Farquhar then Sir Horace Farquhar, a popular bachelor and accomplished courtier. Their married life has been happy and prosperous in a remarkable degree and at any rate on the part of the lady, it may be reckoned as the reward of unselfishness. The story goes that Lord Farquhar pleaded his suit again and again but that the then Lady Scott refused to marry until her four children—a son and three daughters—were comfortably settled in homes of their own. Lord and Lady Farquhar own a town house in Grosvenor Square. Lord Farquhar is extremely fond of music, also of keeping early hours and of regular exercise. In his library he has a small organ and some of the best organists of the day are invited to perform upon it for an hour or so after dinner. Their country place is Castle Rising near Sandingham—conveniently situated for Lord Farquhar's duties as Master of the Household.

A HONGKONG paper referring to the growing scarcity of British dollar, locally, says: We understand that this is due to the fact that Chinese bankers and large merchant houses have been collecting them ever since the proposal was mooted to put Singapore on a gold standard of currency. Hundreds of thousands of clean dollars have been sent down by steamer to Singapore, and are being held there to await the conversion scheme. Should the authorities decide to redeem the British dollar at the rate of one shilling and eight pence, it is quite obvious that the cute Chinamen will make a profit, assuming there is no great rise in the price of silver and the value of the Mexican dollar; but should the conversion scheme fail to be realised then the Chinese stand to lose.

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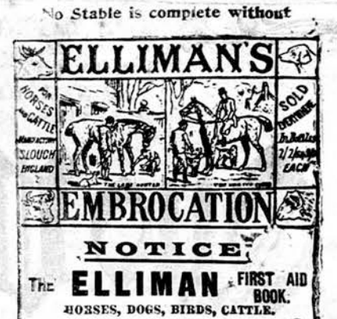

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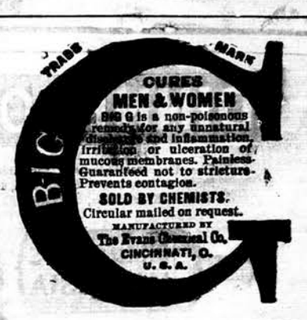
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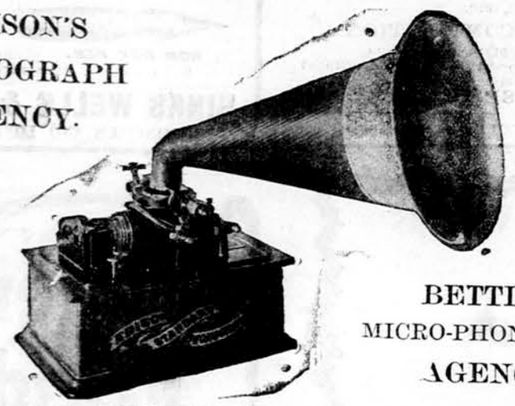

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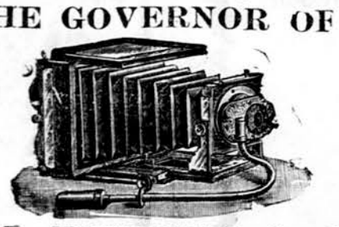

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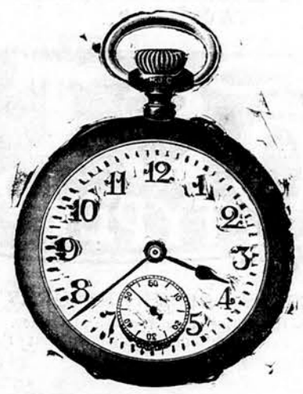

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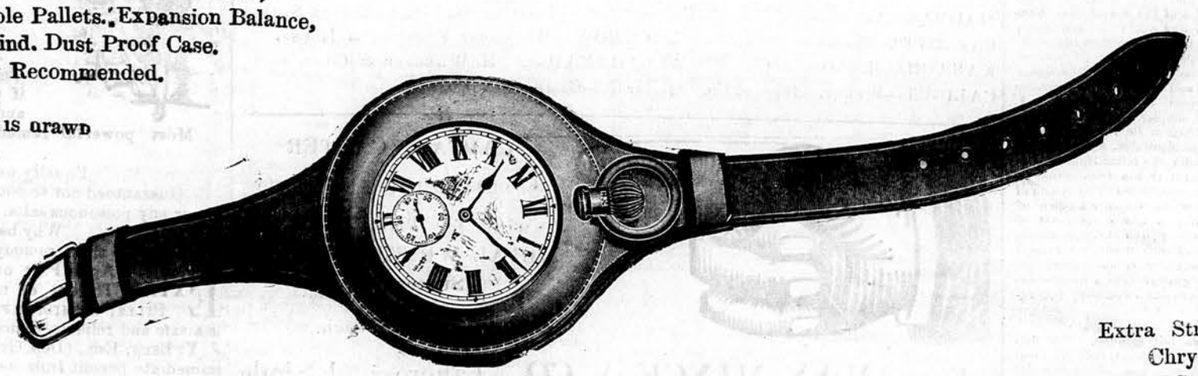

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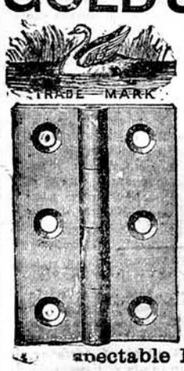

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